

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty-four  
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## NEW JERSEY WETS WANT SYMPATHIZER TO "ENFORCE" LAW

Political Boss Gives Mr. Haynes  
a List of "Acceptable Men"  
From Which to Choose

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23 (Staff Correspondence)—New Jersey is the prohibition "bad boy." Other states have refused enforcement codes and failed to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment, but New Jersey ratified the amendment, voted for two enforcement codes, and then reversed itself by sending to the United States Senate—instead of a nominally dry Republican—an out-and-out wet Democrat, who was elected while his party's as a whole ran far behind its rivals.

New Jersey after 17 years of bitter struggle achieved local option only in 1918. Two weeks after this hard-won victory came national prohibition. Kansas in 1918 had been practicing liquor control for two generations and had conquered and practically eliminated the evil. New Jersey had just entered the kindergarten class, and was suddenly invited to matriculate at college.

New Jersey with one of the greatest foreign born problems in the nation entered prohibition with its aliens opposed to the whole theory.

In Hoboken, 80 per cent of the population are either foreign-born or the sons of foreign-born. Passaic, New Jersey, has the largest alien percentage of any city in the Union. The drys of the State give these figures merely to make clear the difficulties New Jersey faces before it can bring into effect an era all are confident will come.

### Drunklessness Decreased

Compared with the three years from 1918 to 1919, the three prohibition years, 1919-21, show a decrease in drunklessness in Trenton of 29 per cent, and of 30 per cent in Newark. The gain was made under great difficulties. Prohibition came into effect under Gov. Edward I. Edwards, an avowed wet, whose elevation to the Senate just took place. As far back as 1919 he distinguished himself by putting through a 3.50 per cent beer bill in the Legislature which was, of course, at once declared unconstitutional.

A New Jersey Governor has exceptionally large appointive powers. To a stranger he seems to appoint everything in sight. He names all common pleas judges and prosecuting attorneys. Their term is for five years. Prohibition has been the dominant issue here since the Eighteenth Amendment, and Governor Edwards has had opportunity in three years to name three-fifths of these officials, who are ordinarily the backbone of enforcement.

Another bad prohibition start for New Jersey was the delay in appointing a federal prohibition director. Many states had their directors in advance of final ratification, so they could get their machinery well oiled for the start; in New Jersey it was four months after that a federal director was named.

During these four months the collector of internal revenues in the northern part of the State flooded the locality with wholesale liquor permits, giving the bootlegger a tremendous head-start in the race against the Constitution. The effect of this did not appear. Quantities of liquor were made available for storage, and contempt for the law was engendered from the very first. The effect on the alien who, fresh to America, saw the law flouted and its violators unpunished, was a particularly serious part of the situation.

### Van Ness Act Discarded

New Jersey legislatures are usually dry and Republican; the last three state governors, on the other hand, have been Democrats. The Republican Legislature made possible the Van Ness Enforcement Act of 1920-21, the most effective instrument in the country.

It was declared unconstitutional by the state Supreme Court and went to the Court of Errors. Here a curious thing happened. The justices present could not unite to agree on any point wherein the law was invalid, but instead some five groups formed, each centering attention on a different point thought by that particular group to be unconstitutional. As G.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## POLICE MAKE FIRST ARRESTS UNDER CALIFORNIA DRY LAW

Homes Are Raided and Much Liquor Seized as Wright  
Act Becomes Effective

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 23 (Special)—Overwhelming scores of bootleggers throughout Southern California and, in this city, who were busily engaged in meeting the demands of the "Christmas booze trade," proved, state officials, the real need of the Wright Enforcement Law that went into effect yesterday after having been passed at the November election.

The first Los Angeles arrest under the Wright Act was made one minute after midnight yesterday, when city police officers raided a residence and confiscated liquor.

A test case, under the Enforcement Law, was started in San Francisco yesterday, and this action will be duplicated in Los Angeles next week. J. Robert O'Connor, attorney for the wets here, announced today. Mr. O'Connor, who was formerly United States attorney in this district, said that the man who will submit to ar-

## JUDGE GARY SEES WAY TO 8-HOUR DAY

Declares Wage Adjustments Are  
Necessary in All Industries

CHICAGO, Dec. 23—Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, declared today that if he had the power to readjust reasonably all price levels in industry, he could install the eight-hour day in steel manufacturing without hardship to anyone or increasing the price of steel.

Adjustment is necessary, he said, because steel workers were getting no more than they should, while carpenters, bricklayers, and plasterers were receiving \$14 a day up and that those wages were helping to keep up the cost of necessities for which the laborer must pay.

"Germany and France are getting back to the 12-hour day," he said, "because they must produce and compete with us and there is agitation in England to the same end. It comes down to this: the price of an eight-hour day would be more than business would pay."

## WAR IS DECLARED ON BOOTLEGGERS IN "SENATE WING"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—As chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, today declared war against bootleggers operating in the Capitol. This action was prompted by published reports that a bootlegger recently stood outside the Senate chamber and solicited trade with senators and employees.

"No amount of influence will be allowed to protect any person soliciting sales of liquor hereafter in the Senate wing of the Capitol," Mr. Curtis said today, following an investigation leading to discovery of a lively bootleg business reported being conducted at the Capitol. He instructed the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate to arrest on sight any person soliciting sales of intoxicants either in the Senate wing of the Capitol or in the Senate office building.

Mr. Curtis explained that the bootlegger in particular, he had found out today, had been invited by a Senator to come to the Capitol. At this Senator's invitation other members of the Senate, it is charged, made transactions with the man. Mr. Curtis declined to give the name of the Senator, adding that for this reason the bootlegger had not been prosecuted.

## BELGIAN DEPUTIES VOTE FOR FLEMISH AT GHENT UNIVERSITY

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Dec. 23—As a result of two months' discussion of the law substituting Flemish for French at Ghent University the Flemish language received 89 votes against 85 in the Chamber of Deputies, 57 members abstaining from voting. During the German occupation, Flemish was used instead of French, but after the armistice the question of which language should be adopted was revived, with the result already stated.

In the past fortnight hostile demonstrations took place in the Walloon country, culminating on Dec. 22 in the demonstrators attempting to approach the Chamber, but the police prevented them from doing so.

The scheme, which has had the approval of the deputies, has been transmitted to the Senate, where it is not likely to meet with a favorable reception.

## CITY OFFERS TO SELL SCHOOL ANTHRACITE

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23 (Special)—Officials of the public schools have offered to sell at cost supplies of anthracite which are now in cellars of school buildings, and to replace the hard coal with bituminous grades, of which there is no shortage here.

This action is being taken to help overcome the acute shortage of domestic sizes of hard coal. More than 100 tons of anthracite will be distributed from two school buildings. Distribution will be in bushel lots, the coal selling for 50 cents a bushel. Consumers must arrange for delivery.

Later, other anthracite coal that is in school buildings will also be offered for sale.

## AMERICANS WIN MEXICAN RIGHTS IN BIG OIL DEAL

### Concessions to 11,000,000 Acres Adjoining Rich Fields Granted to Los Angeles Group

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 23—The Los Angeles Times today reported an announcement from the promoters that a group of Los Angeles manufacturers, bankers and oil operators has obtained from the Mexican Government "what amounts to a blanket concession on all Government lands in the oil district of the east coast."

"It is by far the biggest oil transaction in Mexican history," The Times said, "and probably the most important deal of its kind in the world, for it involves 11,000,000 acres of land adjoining rich workings of the oldest established companies in the Tampico and Tuxpan districts."

The paper further declared "the transaction also has important political significance, coming as it does after the extended controversy between the Obregon Government and the American oil companies in which the United States Government has been as yet an unsuccessful arbitrator."

### On Fixed Royalty Basis

It is announced the Los Angeles group will go into the Mexican oil district and operate according to the Mexican Article 27 and under a federal concession on the same royalty basis which established companies have declared confidatory. The concession, it is stated, permits them to drill on lands immediately joining the richest wells in Mexico.

Announcement came after the return here from Mexico City of W. W. Wilson, G. E. Moreland and George J. Bushmiller, who said they obtained the concession after an interview with President Obregon, who personally went into the details of the enterprise.

The concession, they said, was made out under the direct supervision of M. Alesio Robles, Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the Obregon Cabinet. Mr. Wilson said the lands designated comprise virtually all federal oil lands extending along the Gulf Coast from a point north of Tampico to Tuxpan, close to holdings of the Standard Oil Company, the Doheny interests and other prominent oil companies. The concession also includes the island of Juan Ramírez, said to have been long sought by American companies because of its important location in geological surveys.

### Provisions of Agreement

The concession provides that 40 per cent of the gross production go to the Mexican Government; that the concessionaires pay 5 pesos a year a hectare for the lands they will exploit; that a deposit of 400,000 pesos be made and that 200,000 pesos be invested in works and exploration within a year.

Two years are given for exploration and the concession runs for 20 years with provision for renewals.

The exploitation will be financed entirely by Los Angeles capital, it is announced, and plans already are well advanced for the selection of centers for the active work of the undertaking.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Moreland are manufacturers of oil drilling machinery, and Mr. Bushmiller is an oil operator. Other members of the syndicate, which is described as a close corporation, include Harry Lee Martin, capitalist; Austin O. Martin, banker; John O. Clevenger, capitalist; Ferdinand J. Bushmiller, oil operator; and Dr. L. D. Jones, physician and capitalist.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Moreland are expected to return to Mexico City to put the plan into operation as soon as possible, it is said.

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Drawn from photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

Dr. Riza Nur Bey

Second Turkish Delegate to Lausanne Conference, Whose Attitude on  
Minorities Has Brought About a Deadlock

## TURKEY IN DEFIANT MOOD AT LAUSANNE PEACE MEETING

### Dr. Riza Nur Bey Resents Allied Proposals to Hear Armenian and Bulgarian Refugees

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 23—Another apparent deadlock has been added to those that have already accumulated. As a result, despite the recent gratifying outcome of the Straits' discussion, the question is freely asked in allied circles whether the Turks really want a settlement or are merely playing for time hoping something may turn up at or before the allied meeting of Jan. 2.

Dr. Riza Nur Bey, the Turkish delegate, at yesterday's session not only adopted an uncompromising position, but displayed an attitude almost of defiance. In a long sitting in the morning a certain amount of progress was made regarding the amnesty proposals.

It was agreed that the League of Nations should be responsible for investigating infractions of the minority arrangements. The Turkish tendency became an apparent pre-emptory objection to bearing Armenians and Bulgarian refugees from Thrace, of whom some 60,000 now desire to return to their homes.

In a letter which the "Tiger" writes, he describes the medal as follows: "At the hour of the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, the town of Mulhouse, always so completely French, kindly offered me a replica of the beautiful medal which was struck in commemoration of the reunion of the public of Mulhouse to France in 1798.

"I have taken the liberty to present it to the museum at Mt. Vernon, to place under the auspices of George Washington this souvenir of the glorious part that the noble soldiers of the United States took in the repartition of German crime. I have written to this effect to the association."

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## HUDSON BAY RAILWAY ROUTE AGAIN LIVE CANADIAN ISSUE

Progressive Party in Parliament May Press for Its Completion—Opposition Likely From Eastern Interests

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The present season's blockade on the Great Lakes, which has necessitated the keeping open of navigation for a somewhat dangerous period longer than usual, has turned the attention of the people of this west toward the question of new routes for the movement of western crops. Alberta and Western Saskatchewan, backed by the Vancouver Board of Trade and other interests, is demanding further facilities for the moving of grain via the Pacific and the Panama, while some eastern portions of the prairies have reopened the campaign for the completion of the now almost forgotten Hudson Bay Railway project.

Both of these undertakings will necessitate the expenditure of a considerable amount of money at a time when the Federal Treasury is strained to the uttermost; nevertheless the pressure is so great that at the coming session of Parliament the Government may be compelled to accede to both requests. In connection with the Vancouver route, the turning over of the present Government elevator to the Harbor Commission has been decided upon. In addition to this, however, a demand is made for immediate expenditure upon the extension of this elevator and for the erection, at

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Masonic Club: Tree and entertainment, 418 Beacon Street. Seeing Boston Field and Forest Hours. 8:15. Live leaves: Somerset Street 2 p.m., for trip through Beacon Hill and market districts.

Tenkson House: Play, "Holy Night," 8:15. Tremont: Tyler and Oak Building.

Lincoln House: Play, "Robinhood," 7:30.

Emerald Room: 8:15.

Brilliant: Reception and meeting of general committee of order, Hotel Lenox, 7:30.

### Theaters

Colonial: "Orange Blossoms," 8:15. Copley: "The New Clown," 8:15. Hollis: "Full-Dress Drummond," 8:15. Keith's: "Vanderbilt," 8. Marquette: "Vanderbilt," 8. Park: "Robin Hood" (Film), 8:15. Plymouth: "The Doyer Road," 8:15. Salvo: "Down to the Sea in Ships" (Film), 8:15. Shubert: "Frank Tinney," 8:15. St. James: "The Hypocrites," 8:15. Tremont: "Captain Applejack," 8:15. Wilbur: "The Bat," 8:15.

Music: Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15. Fine Arts: "The Beggar's Opera," 8:15.

Radio: WGB (Medford Hillside), 6. "Massachusetts Highways," by Automobile Legal Association; 8: Roy's Hour, by American Boy Magazine talk, "How to Treat the Negro," 8:15. Tremont: "The Rights of the Minority," by the Rev. Lewis C. Cornish; request night.

WAC (Boston), 9:30, dance music. Shepard Colonial Orchestra.

WJZ (Newark), 5:30, "Wiggly Stories," by Howard G. Smith, 9:30. Harry J. Cafferty: Paul Padden, accompanist; 10:01. "Current Events."

KDKA (Pittsburgh), 7: "Under the Present Law," Youth's Companion, 8:30, concert by Cathedral choir.

KYW (Chicago), 8:30, musical program.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston Common: Municipal Christmas tree and pageant by Community Service. Bedham Community House: Community tree and singing.

Bethel Union Society: Public address by Prof. Daniel Evans of Harvard on "Men of Good Will, the Need of the World," 8:15. Tremont Hall, 555 Boylston Street, 11:30.

Women's City Club: Candle light supper, tree and singing, 8:30.

Boston Public Library: Free public lecture, "The Development of Mechanical Music," by Geoffrey O'Hara, 8:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A. Forum: Talk, "A Pauline Christmas Message," by Dr. Harry Levy, 105 Seaver Street, 8.

Harvard University: Christmas Eve reception, tendered by President and Mrs. Lawrence, 8:30. "Good Will" in Business Women's Club: Open house, 144 Bowdoin Street, evening.

Boston Masonic Club: Concert, Daddy Grobster's Swiss Yodlers, 448 Beacon Street, 4.

Denison House: Play, "Holy Night," 8:15. Municipal Building, Tyler and Oak Streets, 4.

Radio: WGB (Boston), 9:30, instrumental concert.

WJZ (Newark), 4: program by Leonard Cohen, soprano; Miss Lucy Bennett, violist; Mrs. Elizabeth McIntyre, cello; Ethel Jenkins, piano.

KDKA (Pittsburgh), 7: concert, KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra with soloists and chorus, 6:15. Children's concert, KDKA (Pittsburgh), 7:30. "Something for Everybody," Youth's Companion, 8:30. "Readings and Records from the Bubble Books that Sing," 7:30. "Peace," by Hugh Black.

Music: St. James Theater—People's Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.

THEATERS ON MONDAY

Boston: "Good Morning, Dearie," 8:15. Copley: "The New Clown," 8:15. Hollis: "Lightning," 8:15.

Keith's: "Vanderbilt," 8.

Majestic: "Vanderbilt," 8.

Park: "Robin Hood" (Film), 2:15, 8:15.

Plymouth: "The Doyer Road," 2:15, 8:15.

Salvo: "The Road Car," 8:15.

Shubert: "Springtime of Youth," 2:15, 8:15.

St. James: "Johnny Get Your Gun," 3:15.

Tremont: "Abraham Lincoln," 8:15.

Wilbur: "The Bat," 2:15, 8:15.

Monday's Radio

WGB (Medford Hillside), 4, program by Leonard Cohen, soprano; Miss Lucy Bennett, violist; Mrs. Elizabeth McIntyre, cello; Ethel Jenkins, piano.

KDKA (Pittsburgh), 7: concert, KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra with soloists and chorus, 6:15. Children's concert, KDKA (Pittsburgh), 7:30. Running story of football game between University of West Diego, Cal; concert by Westinghouse Air Brake Band; 8:30, concert by American Legion Quartet, New Kensington, Pa.

WGY (Schenectady), 7:45, instrumental and vocal concert, readings.

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## CHINESE START MERCHANT FLEET

Purchase Former German Ship for Commerce With Nations in South America

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—The earliest possible date, of further elevator capacity of 2,000,000 bushels. A demand is also made for the construction of a dry dock and for the equalization of freight rates through the mountains. At the present time, the Government claims that it has no appropriation for the projects contemplated, but promises that, at the coming session of Parliament, plans for the improvement of wheat moving facilities will be submitted.

For the past number of years governments have simply marked time on the Hudson Bay Railway project and little pressure has been brought to bear for its completion by those sections of the west which were responsible, in the first place, for its initiation. In the opinion, however, of the eastern prairies the time has now come when this road should be completed, and, at the coming session of Parliament, the Progressive members may be compelled to put their forces behind such a decision. That there will be opposition to the expenditure of further money upon this road is certain. This opposition will come generally from Quebec and Ontario, which desire that the movement of the grain be kept in eastern channels as far as possible. The Maritime Provinces are more or less disinterested.

### Operated From The Pas

At the present time the Hudson Bay Railway is being operated from The Pas as far as Mile 214, with a fortnightly service, and a fairly good traffic is being picked up among the miners, trappers, fishermen and traders, especially in the winter months. From Mile 214 to Mile 302, or to within 90 miles of the terminus at Ft. Nelson, steel has been laid and periodically a gas car runs as far as that terminus. From that point to Nelson the road is graded, so that all that remains to be done to finish the line is to lay some 92 miles of steel to the fort. In the meantime, however, there has been serious depreciation in the roadbed and it is claimed that unless the line is finished at an early date the money already expended will have largely been thrown away.

"This is not the only Chinese company in the shipping business," continued Mr. Lee. A group of Shanghai capitalists have already arranged for Chinese-owned lines from China to Europe and America, and it is possible that later the Chung Hwa company may be absorbed in their larger scheme. A strong movement exists on the road a little over \$14,000,000 and on the terminals at Ft. Nelson about \$6,000,000, a total of about \$21,000,000. When the project was first mooted it was agreed that the cost of the road should be defrayed largely from the sale of homestead and pre-emption lands, so that the west itself would gradually pay the expense of the project.

### Doubt Expressed in East

Much doubt is cast by eastern opponents of the scheme upon the feasibility of the route, though history records that the Bay and the Straits have been successfully navigated for certain months each year for the past 250 years. Proponents of the scheme contend that with present aids to navigation available the road and the sea route can be successfully operated from three to four months of the year. In addition, however, the consideration of securing a further sea outlet for Canada's exportable grain, it is held that the country through which the road travels will provide a very considerable traffic in minerals, fish, cordwood, and timber. The distance from the wheat fields to the Bay is not further than from these same fields to the head of the lakes.

Finally, you should note that the ships are of the best quality. The Lingnam, for instance, has been made over to an oil-burner, largely owing to high coal expenses in South America; she will carry a crew of 100, and she will bring Chinese silk, tea, rice, lard, firecrackers, soy-bean and many other food products into the rich South American field.

The Chung Hwa Navigation Company, Ltd., is the first Chinese company to run ships on the high seas. Mr. Fukuan visited New York last May, but was unable to secure the type of ship he wanted from those offered him by the United States Shipping Board.

First-class Vessels

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## PRESIDENT SEEKING TO UNIFY CABINET ON REORGANIZATION

Committee Submits Plan to Merge War and Navy Departments—Education and Welfare Department Added

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—President Harding now has before him the recommendations of Walter F. Brown for the reorganization of the executive departments of the Government. Shortly he will transmit the plan to the joint congressional committee formed for the purpose of considering it and bringing it before the Congress. In the meantime he is consulting his Cabinet with a view to getting a unanimous verdict in favor of the measure before recommending it to the lawmakers. Reorganization of the administrative branch of the Government is one of the President's major "aspirations" to use a term recently become fashionable in lieu of the word program.

The fact cannot be overlooked that there is some dissatisfaction with the Brown plan both in the Cabinet and among the members of the Joint Congressional Committee. Mr. Brown, who as an Ohioan served as one of the aides to President Harding in the 1920 campaign, is not a member of Congress. He was appointed as the representative of the President and was made chairman of the joint committee. The other members of the committee are: Senators Reed Smoot (R.), Utah; James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), New York, and Pat Harrison (D.), Mississippi, and Representatives J. Stanley Webster (R.), Washington; Henry W. Temple (R.), Pennsylvania, and R. Walton Moore (D.), Va.

### Congressional Complaints

The congressional members of the committee complain that they have not been consulted during the preparation of the plan. They object to the way Mr. Brown has gone ahead, working out his scheme for reorganization without advising with them. These complaints by members of the committee have become audible and have already served to prejudice members of Congress against the plan.

Some of the members of the Cabinet have not reconciled themselves to the loss of certain of the functions they now enjoy, which the Brown plan proposes to transfer to other departments. The secretaries of War and the Navy do not approve of merging the two defense arms of the Government into a single Department of Defense. Both secretaries are encouraged to stand out against the merger by the Army and Navy officers who are advising them.

Officials of the Treasury Department are finding fault with the Brown proposal that the Secret Service, now attached to the Treasury for the purpose of protecting the country against counterfeiters, should be transferred to the Secret Service arm of the Department of Justice. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is holding out against the proposition of transferring the management of the National Forests to the Department of the Interior. It is said by conservationists who have consulted him that he has declared that he will resign before he will give his consent to that part of the plan.

### Bureau of Efficiency Assists

In view of the complaints enumerated and others, it is only fair to state how Mr. Brown has proceeded in the preparation of his plan. In the first place he has given practically all of his time to the work for the past year and if he had stopped to consult the other members of the committee, who are busy with their Congressional duties, about each point, he could not have finished the task in so short a time. When he came to Washington, he established himself in the office of the Bureau of Efficiency and he has been given the free use of their files and their experts. From this source he has obtained many of the data which has enabled him to co-ordinate the various functions of Government without being put to the necessity of making an individual investigation.

The Bureau of Efficiency has been doing just that sort of work for a number of years. With a small force of experts, Herbert D. Brown, chief of the bureau, on request has been going into nearly every department of the Government, installing time and labor saving systems and co-ordinating their work. The bureau has accomplished enormous annual savings for the Government at a relatively small cost.

Working in conjunction with the Bureau, Walter F. Brown gradually developed his plan. He also consulted with Cabinet officials, bureau chiefs and others at the head of various Government activities. Naturally, they did not always approve of his plans, because, for one thing, the executive departments of the Government have become somewhat bureaucratic and

the attitude of most chiefs toward changes is more or less static. Briefly outlined, the regrouping of administrative functions under the Brown plan is as follows:

There will be the same number of Cabinet officials as at present—10. But

ice and will have an assistant secretary in charge of telegraph and telephone communications, including radio. The Department of Agriculture will be divested of those functions of the Bureau of Markets which have to do with the marketing of crops, the supervision of the meat packing industry, and grain and cotton exchanges. Those functions will pass to the Department of Commerce. It would also be divested of its present control over the national forests, except silviculture, and that control will pass to the Department of the Interior.

The Department of the Interior gains control over all public domain,

## NAVAL AND MILITARY OPINION APPROVES STRAITS' PROPOSAL

Control of All Narrow Waterways Urged as Step Toward Permanent Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 11—Naval and military opinion in London is inclined to regard the proposed settlement of the question of the Straits with approval. There are, however, one or two con-

cerns to transform the Black Sea into a Russian lake, and the efforts it made to that end in the nineteenth century were the cause of much European unrest.

The entrances of the other European seas have also been the subject of much controversy. Nelson's action off Copenhagen in 1801 was due to the desire of the British Admiralty to insure the freedom of the Baltic narrows. The construction of the Kiel Canal had for its object the securing to Germany of a passage uncontrolled by a foreign state between the North Sea and the Baltic. During the Crimean War the allied fleets gained access to the Baltic through Danish territorial waters, owing to their sympathies with that Nation.

### The Adriatic Entrance

The course of naval operations in the late war proved the importance of the Adriatic entrance; in fact it is not too much to say that the State of Albania owes its existence to the narrowness of that entrance and to Italian concern over the ownership of the eastern shores of the Straits of Otranto. Similarly, the struggles of Great Britain in the past for the occupation and retention of the natural fortress of Gibraltar were based upon the importance for it of the control of the Mediterranean.

There are many who argue that if the present proposals are adopted in the case of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, they, or some similar proposals, should be made in the case of all seas having narrow entrances. There is much to be said for this contention. Suppose, for example, that Denmark should suddenly exhibit a spirit of military adventure, and proceed to defy the nations of the world, much as the Kemalists have done. The case is purely hypothetical. Denmark is much too highly civilized for the possibility of such behavior on its part to enter into the realm of practical politics, but the supposition will serve to illustrate the possibilities in other quarters of the globe.

### Great Blockade Possible

At practically a moment's notice Denmark could render the Baltic a mere clausum in every sense of the phrase, could effect a complete maritime blockade of five states, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and Poland, and a partial blockade of three more, Sweden, Germany, and Russia. The effect upon the world's commerce, even though such conditions should be short-lived, would be enormous.

It is upon such lines as these, rather than upon the narrower considerations of purely national rights, that the problems of navigational freedom must be considered. It should be possible for the statesmanship of the future to evolve schemes for the control of all narrow waters which give access to the shores of states other than those in occupation of them, which will insure the free use of those waters to the commerce of all nations, while at the same time relieving the guardian State of much of its naval and military burdens.

## ROAD EXPENDITURES MAY EXCEED BILLION

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 23—Contemplating the expenditure during 1923 of \$1,250,000,000 for new highways—the largest road building program yet undertaken in this country in any one year, engineers, county commissioners, material and machinery manufacturers, and highway enthusiasts from all parts of the United States, will gather here Jan. 15 to 19 at the thirteenth annual convention of the American Good Roads Congress and the fourteenth annual convention of the Na-

tional Good Roads Show, held under the auspices of the American Road Builders' Association.

The United States Bureau of Public Roads is to furnish an exhibit showing federal effort in road building. During the convention there is to be held here sessions of the various material men, manufacturers of different machinery for road building and for road boosters generally.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN "HAGUE" PROPOSED

Board, Not Subject to Political Whims, Would Arbitrate Disputes Between Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Disputes that may arise between Central American countries will probably be taken before an international court of arbitration similar to The Hague court for adjudication. The question of establishing such a court is now before a commission of the Central American Conference and it is expected that the report to the full conference will be ready within a few days.

Under the proposal now being considered, this court would not be a permanent body, sitting continuously in one place; but it would be a flexible body which would not be subject in the same manner as was the Central American Court of Justice, which ceased to function several years ago, to the executive and political whims of the countries represented.

The proposed court of arbitration would consist of four judges or arbitrators from each of the five Central American countries; one for each Central American country, and five from South America, selected from different countries. In case of a dispute between two of the Central American countries which could not be settled by direct negotiations between them, three of these men would be chosen to act as arbitrators. None of three so chosen, however, would be from the countries which were parties to the controversy.

The new court would not have a regular meeting place, as had the former court of justice which sat at Cartago, but the arbitrators could decide in each case where they could meet and under certain circumstances it might not even be necessary for them to come together in formal session at all, except possibly to sign the final decision.

The men selected as arbitrators would be from various professions or businesses and would be called on only as occasion required.

## JURISTS COMMISSION HAS ADJOURNED

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, Dec. 23—The International Jurists Commission, which has been in session at The Hague Peace Palace presided over by John Bassett Moore, adjourned until Jan. 22, after having settled the rules for the classification of airplanes and started discussions on the rules for war-time air dominion.

The subcommission on air laws will assemble on Jan. 8 and the one on radio-telegraph on Jan. 16.

## MONTEREY SERVICE RENEWED

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Dec. 23—Regular Pullman service via Brownsville has been re-established on the Mexico National lines between Monterrey and Tampico.

## Annual Clearance Sale

Begins Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1922  
At 9 A. M.

For many years this sale has provided a very important money-saving opportunity. The sale represents practically every section of the store, including:

READY-TO-WEAR GOODS FOR WOMEN  
MISSES AND CHILDREN  
WASH DRESS GOODS WOOL DRESS GOODS  
SILKS TABLE LINENS TOWELS  
SHEETS and PILLOWSLIPS BLANKETS  
MILLINERY FURS HOSIERY GLOVES  
UNDERWEAR CORSETS NECKWEAR  
ETC. ETC.

Goods bought at this sale may be charged as usual to those having approved accounts with us, but none of the goods can be returned or exchanged. If you have not received a catalogue, please ask for one when you come into the store.

Goods Charged During This Sale  
Will Appear on Bill Rendered February First

## Exchanging Holiday Gifts

As the first days of the Annual Clearance Sale tax so heavily the resources of the store we ask that customers wishing to exchange Before-Christmas Purchases wait until Thursday, December 28, and the following days.

R. H. STEARNS CO  
BOSTON

We Wish You All A Very  
Merry Christmas

Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co.  
49-51 Temple Place Boston

While the Boys and Girls are home for the holiday vacations  
we recommend equipping them with Boots and Shoes

## To Our Patrons

WE extend to you our heartiest Christmas Greetings, together with a most sincere wish that the New Year will bring an overflowing measure of happiness and prosperity to one and all.

We appreciatively acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon this house not only during the holiday season but during the entire year. As a result, December has registered an unprecedented Christmas sales record, and 1922 in volume of sales will surpass any previous twelvemonth by a generous margin.

For the good will and confidence on your part which have made this result possible, we thank you most sincerely.

Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

## STATES CONSIDER GASOLINE TAXATION

Problem of Maintenance of Roads Comes Before Legislatures in Coming Sessions

With taxation one of the outstanding questions before the people and their representatives in legislative bodies one of the most important phases of this question is in relation to the automobile and its revenue producing possibilities and responsibilities. Indications are that this issue, in one form or another, will come before virtually every state legislature during the coming year.

Study of the question of automobile taxation is predicated on one fundamental proposition—that of highway costs. State budgets show one of their largest items to be that of highway construction and maintenance, and the funds to pay this bill come from taxation in one form or another. County, city and town as well find this an added burden to be met by levy upon the taxpayer.

This highway cost is being met in two ways, out of the revenue from special taxes and fees paid by motor vehicle owners.

Charged with the problem of recommending means to more equitable and economical municipal taxation and disbursements, the special recess commission of the Massachusetts Legislature is seriously considering the automobile phase of the question. Representatives of every city in the Commonwealth have appeared before the committee as well as representatives of a wide variety of civic and commercial organizations. To virtually all has been put the question whether they favor a two-cent tax per gallon on gasoline to be collected at the sources and to be distributed three-fourths to the cities and towns for highway purposes and the remainder to the State for a like purpose.

The response to this suggestion has been productive of approval on the ground that it is an equitable levy and objection on the ground that gasoline costs enough already. Thirteen states now have a gasoline tax, 11 of them being 1 cent per gallon, and the other two getting 2 cents.

Local collection of property tax on motor vehicles has been hampered in efficiency by the propensity of motor vehicle owners to profess ownership on 364 days of the year, but not to be an owner on the other day, the day the assessor appears. Thousands of motor vehicles, varying in value from a few hundred dollars to several thousands, escaping taxation, impose an unequal and unjust burden on the conscientious taxpayer. It is pointed out.

## LIQUOR DINNER ARRESTS DELAYED

Action by Officials Not Now Expected Until Tuesday

For some reason not disclosed, arrests in connection with the reported violation of the prohibition law at the annual dinner of the New England Road Builders Association at the Hotel Somerset, are not expected to be made until next Tuesday. Robert O. Harris, United States District Attorney, was at his home in Brockton today and is not expected to return to his official duties until next Tuesday when the machinery of justice may be started.

That the arrest of three or four persons will be made as the result of the investigations of the United States District Attorney's office and those conducted by the federal prohibition enforcement officials is understood to be contemplated by Mr. Harris. At the long secret conference held yesterday in Mr. Harris' office the entire situation was gone over, it is understood.

Judge Harris said: "I feel the situation very keenly, as most good people in this neighborhood do, for spreading such a story before the people tends to belittle the law and to create the impression that Boston is a lawless city when, as a matter of fact, the opposite is true."

Mr. Harris has held frequent consultations with Essex Abbott, and Elihu Stone, two of his assistants on the situation created by the road builders' dinner. The officials of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League are watching for some decided action on the part of the authorities whose duty it is to move in all such cases. It is understood that the Anti-Saloon League has made no investigation of its own up to date, but that such action is contemplated should more vigorous measures seem to become necessary.

## CHILDREN IN STATE CARE ENTERTAINED

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 23 (Special)—There was a Christmas tree at the Maine State House yesterday afternoon and 100 children of Kennebec County, wards of the State, were present, all receiving gifts. Employees of the State House defrayed the expenses. All the children received gifts and refreshments and were entertained by the high school orchestra quartet, chorus singing and dances.

Governor Baxter was present and

gave a talk to the children, in turn being presented by one of the children with an album containing photographs of many of the wards. The occasion was under the auspices of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and throughout the State 1200 wards were similarly remembered.

## 30,000 ALIENS ATTEND CLASSES

Increase in Citizenship Study Reported by Director

Figures in the office of Charles M. Herlihy, in charge of Americanization work for the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education, show that 30,000 adult immigrants, at least, have regularly attended citizenship classes during the last three years. In spite of this effort, the latest statistics show 96,400 foreign-born adults unable to speak English, figures which challenge to still greater effort than has yet been put forth. This however is a big improvement over the census figures of 1910, at which time there were in Massachusetts a total of 350,000 non-English-speaking immigrants. In the whole United States there were at the same time 3,000,000 such immigrants.

In 1918 Massachusetts appointed a director for Americanization education. Public interest was aroused and in 1919 a law was passed providing that the state would pay local communities dollar for dollar for the expense of instruction to adult aliens. In 1918 Massachusetts taught 3331 immigrants. In March of this year 22,242 adult immigrants were actually attending classes in that state.

At the present time each one of the 38 Massachusetts cities and 68 towns is conducting classes for adult aliens. More than 60 directors and supervisors have been appointed by local school departments as professional leaders in this work. Approximately 1500 teachers were engaged in the work last year, fully 85 per cent of whom had received special training for the service and certificates to that effect from the state office.

The largest number of classes, of course, is found in the evening schools. Classes to the number of 855 were conducted in school buildings last year, sometimes near the homes of the pupils and often at considerable distance. Libraries, churches and other organizations have assisted in bringing pupils to the classes. In a score of communities mothers are meeting in homes for instruction in English. The outstanding development in Massachusetts has been the development of the factory class. The agreement with the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and the public schools has provided a working basis for a program whereby the school department furnishes teachers, and industry recruits the foreign employees for classes. As a consequence last year 366 such classes were conducted on factory premises reaching more than 5000 aliens.

## TOWN VALUATIONS DECLARED TOO LOW

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 23.—Charges that 10 towns of the state have grand lists which are between 60 and 70 per cent lower than they should be was made yesterday by William H. Blodgett, state tax commissioner. As towns with the lowest grand lists receive the greatest proportion of state aid for highway construction, as well as for schools, the commissioner made the statement that "such towns, under the law, are receiving an undue proportion of state aid money."

The grand list of one town, Easton, is only 23 per cent of the aggregate of the selling valuation of the property in the town, according to an investigation by the department. Hartford's grand list, as revealed in a letter to the local board of assessors, is only 56.33 per cent of what is should be, according to Commissioner Blodgett. In response to an inquiry as to what explanation was offered by the Hartford assessors, he said that the assessors of this city had not replied to his letter.

## BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS IN CONTEST

ORONO, Me., Dec. 23.—About 100 boys and girls with their leaders are expected to attend the ninth annual state contest of boys and girls' agricultural and home-making clubs, to be held at University of Maine on Dec. 28 to 30. State leader Lester H. Shibley, who will have general charge of the contest, announced yesterday. The program will consist of addresses, movies, sports, demonstrations of club work and the contest for the state championship in canning, cooking and housekeeping, flint and sweet-corn raising, sewing, garden and the raising of pigs, potatoes and poultry. Prizes amounting to more than \$200 and a reduction of transportation rates have been offered by the Maine Central railroad for this event.

Following its custom from the early years, the houses of Beacon Hill will be illuminated with candles, and different bands of carolers coming from the Common will pass through its streets, pausing to sing before some of its houses and institutions. This custom of carols and the lighted candles has spread to other parts of the city and surrounding towns, so that many of these, also, will celebrate the coming of Christmas with music and lights.

And not only are the human folk being looked after. There are also the friends of man. The Christmas tree and dinner for the horses at the Angell Memorial Fountain in Post Office Square brought joy to hundreds of horses from mid-morning today.

## HOLIDAY SYMBOLS SEEN EVERYWHERE

Carol Singers Tramp Boston Streets, While Spirit of Giving Is Manifest in Everything

Bands of carolers tramping through Boston's streets singing their lays, lighted candles radiating a cheery welcome from household windows, and little groups of people, thoughtful for the happiness and comfort of others, visiting the needy and giving of their own abundance—the swift flight of packages in red and white, with dolls, toys, warm clothing, spiced candies, heaping baskets of edibles and good things—these features of the holiday observance are but symbolic of the spirit of giving which is rampant in Greater Boston this Christmas-tide.

Starting early this morning 50 Salvation Army officers, mostly women, began to visit certain homes in the city where there seemed a special need, carrying words of cheer and baskets laden with food sufficient to feed a family abundantly. Later similar baskets, about 1425 of them, will be given out from various stations, with the central station at Ford Hall, where there will be music by the Provincial Staff Band. It is estimated that 9000 meals will be served from the Christmas dinner fund of the army.

On Christmas Day the Army will give packages of candy, books, stamped envelopes and post cards to 600 soldiers and sailors in Chelsea. At noon the Army will take 600 children to the battleships Florida, Dakota, Utah, and Delaware, how in port, where Christmas dinner will be served to them. The children will assemble at 11 o'clock, at the Red Seal Club, Charlestown, and march to the ships entertaining them.

## Relief Workers Busy

For a week past the relief workers of the Army have devoted most of their time to the supply of warm clothing and coal for Christmas. They have delivered five tons of coal and several hundred pairs of shoes, mittens, old coats, wraps and wool or spun yarn for knitting garments, etc.

The Volunteers of America are distributing 5000 pairs of shoes to children at their headquarters, 39 Howard Street. The ceremony began at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Lieut.-Gov. Fuller fitted the first two to Sammie, aged 4, who proved to be wearing newspapers in place of soles to the shoes he had on, and a little girl aged 6.

Under the leadership of Miss Eleanor W. Daggett, Girl Scouts of Greater Boston have a program for carol-singing this afternoon and evening. The singing is scheduled to begin at 4:30 o'clock at the home of Miss Lavinia H. Newell, former scout commissioner for Boston, at 411 Commonwealth Avenue. The singers will go from there to various points about the Back Bay, finishing at the First Church in Boston, established 1630, at the corner of Berkeley and Marlborough Streets.

They will march about the edifice with lighted candles, singing carols, after which they will enter for a candle-light service.

At noon today trumpeters of the two hundred and eleventh machine gun battalion, anti-aircraft artillery, First Corps Cadets, gave its usual Christmas concert at the Old State House.

## Official Illumination

Tomorrow afternoon, at 7 o'clock, will take place the official illumination of the municipal Christmas tree on Boston Common. Mayor Curley will make an address, and there will be singing by a children's chorus. At 7 o'clock a Christmas pageant play, "The Star Gleams," arranged by the Community Service of Boston, Inc., will be given on the Common, completing a two-hour tour of the city on a motor truck. An illuminated fountain display will take place from 7:30 to 10:30 o'clock at the Frog Pond. In fact, the Common will be the scene of special festivity from 5 o'clock on. All during the evening bands of carolers will pass through there, pausing to sing about the tree or near the band stand. A band will play and there will be community singing throughout the evening.

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until way into the afternoon. On Tuesday there will be a Christmas dinner for the birds at the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain, while everybody who meets a cat or dog, birds or squirrels who look as though they would enjoy it, is expected to see that they, too, have food and shelter on Christmas Day.

## DECREASE SHOWN IN COLD STORAGE

Turkey Holdings Less Than in November

Decrease in the holdings in Massachusetts cold storage warehouses compared with the storage of one and two years ago is reported by Hermann C. Lythgoe, director of the division of food and drugs of the State Department of Public Health. On Dec. 1, 1922, there were 25,257,553 pounds of food in storage, compared with 37,455,588 pounds in 1921 and 45,663,712 pounds in 1920. The figures for this year show a decrease in holdings of butter, beef, pork, and lamb.

According to Mr. Lythgoe, the holdings of eggs, poultry, and butter show the usual seasonal fluctuations, but the turkey storage has reached an unusually low level this year, and, contrary to usual conditions, the December holdings are less than those of November. The holdings of turkeys on Dec. 1, was 73,334 pounds, or one-fifth of a pound per person.

## COST OF PROJECT TO BE \$88,372,500

Special from Monitor Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18 (Special Correspondence)—This city has taken the first steps toward voting for one of the largest bond issues ever proposed for mere municipal purposes. The necessary preparatory legislation has been completed and the vote will be taken Feb. 9 to determine whether St. Louis will spend \$88,372,500 for civic improvements. If the proposal is approved, this great sum will be expended on a development of the water supply, already delivered through a wonderful filtration system; lighting, bridge improvement and kindred work. One large item will be the removal, by an engineering feat, of an uncertain stream, known as the Rivière des Peres, that runs through the heart of the city, with sudden freshets in time of high water and a depressing stagnation in the dry season.

The city grew up about the stream before it was realized that its fluctuations would make it a problem. It is too big for ordinary sewer handling at certain seasons and at others is not handsome to the view. So the engineers will undertake to divert it and house it, all of which, according to carefully thought-out calculations, will cost in the neighborhood of \$11,000,000.

## PAROLES GRANTED TO 169 APPLICANTS

Paroles have been granted by the Massachusetts State Board of Parole to 169 inmates of State institutions in order that they may enjoy the Christmas holidays at home with relatives or friends. It was announced today. The board examined more than 400 applicants in making up its list.

Henry A. Higgins, deputy commissioner of correction and a member of the board, said that favorable action was taken on as many applications as it was felt could be judiciously given their liberty. He explained that prisoners serving two-thirds of their term are eligible for parole providing they have not broken institution rules, adding that there are about 1100 on parole today and that there is less complaint received from paroled prisoners in Massachusetts than in any other state.

## ELECTION BILL FILED

Under a bill filed today with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives any person who, directly or indirectly, contributes financially to the nomination or election of a member of the General Court, except through a political, state, city or town committee, and who for compensation seeks to influence that member, would be fined and imprisoned. The petition is in the name of Robert M. Washburn and the bill is filed by Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston.

## TICKET BOOKS

The business session will start at 2:30, at which action will be taken on the reports of the president and of the treasurer, Frederic L. Roberts; the secretary, Howard Richards, and of various committees. The secretary's report includes notes on conferences with standardizing bodies in Europe for the year 1923 will follow.

Address will be made by Theodore H. Miller, works manager

## AMERICAN METRIC ASSOCIATION TO DISCUSS ADOPTION OF LITER

British Scientific Society Suggests the Abandonment of Existing Gallon Units of Measurement

Abandonment of the existing gallon units of measurement in use in Great Britain and the United States respectively and the adoption of the international liter as the common unit of capacity has been recommended by the Decimal Association of London for earnest consideration by the annual meeting of the American Metric Association to be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge on Saturday, Dec. 30. The address and discussions of the meeting will be confined chiefly to those actually engaged in commerce and industry. Departments of the United States and Canadian Governments, industrial and commercial organizations and corporations interested in metrology, have been especially invited to participate in the proceedings.

The American Metric Association is one of some 30 organizations affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science which hold sessions at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology next week, which are expected to be attended by 2000 to 3000 of the leading scientific men and women of the United States.

In announcing the meeting, the American Metric Association explains that the Decimal Association of London is working in England for decimal currency and for metric weights and measures, its purpose being to encourage in every way the general use of the liter and milliliter or cubic centimeter.

## The Metric Plan

In greeting the American organization, the London association sends the following for consideration:

The conduct of international trade is at present hampered and confused by the circumstance that the word "gallon" is capable of different interpretations, according to whether the Imperial or American gallon is intended.

Further complications also arise in transactions with traders who employ the international metric system, because neither the imperial nor the American gallon can be conveniently expressed in metric terms, the former being equal to 4.546 liters and the latter to 3.785 liters.

It is accordingly recommended that the British and American Governments should mutually abandon their existing gallons and adopt in their place the international liter as their common unit of capacity.

The liter is less than the Imperial quart and greater than the American quart, and its adoption would thus—in effect—be an average between the existing British and American systems. Anglo-American uniformity and a common basis for all international trade would thus be secured simultaneously.

If considered desirable by those engaged in such important industries as, for example, the oil trade, the word "gallon" might be retained to represent four liters or new quarts, and similarly, the word "quart" might be retained in the domestic retail milk trade to indicate the capacity of one liter.

It is hoped that the appropriate departments of the British and American governments, respectively, will take early action to give effect to this desirable reform.

Sessions of the American Metric Association are to begin next Saturday at 9:30 a. m. with the address of welcome by George F. Kunz. Preceding this the delegates will be conducted through the numerous laboratories and departments to Technology.

Conference to Hear Addresses

At the morning session there will be addresses on the use and value of the metric system in various industries by Maximilian Toch of New York, representing the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; Arthur E. Kenney, past president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; B. L. Newkirk of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and E. A. Marsh, consulting superintendent of the Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

The business session will start at 2:30, at which action will be taken on the reports of the president and of the treasurer, Frederic L. Roberts; the secretary, Howard Richards, and of various committees. The secretary's report includes notes on conferences with standardizing bodies in Europe for the year 1923 will follow.

Address will be made by Theodore H. Miller, works manager

## CONGRESS CALLED IN SILK INDUSTRY

Paterson Workers, Manufacturers and Citizens to Meet

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 23 (Special)—A general industrial congress in the silk trade of Paterson will be held in this city the first meeting to be next Wednesday evening. John J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, will be the principal speaker, and the rest of the evening will be given to a study and explanation of the workings of the conference.

The congress will be composed of 25 representatives of the silk workers, 25 manufacturers, and 25 citizens of the city. It will not undertake to arbitrate, to frame agreements, or to decide controversial questions, but is to "bring about an intensive discussion of all the points or subjects properly coming before it in as clear and straightforward a way as possible, and without discrimination."

The subjects submitted for the first discussion include: Limitation of the two-loom system in the ribbon and the three and four-loom system in broad-silk mills; production costs; the truth about competition between Pennsylvania and Paterson mills; strikes and their causes; apprentices and working hours. The list was submitted by the workers and manufacturers.

## MEN, NOT MEASURES, BLAMED FOR PRESENT CIVIC CONDITIONS

### Citizens Prone to Shirk Duties, Say Students, Who Defend Boston Charter Against Efforts to Change

Citizens are prone to shirk the duties of municipal government, say those who have given time and study to present-day civic conditions. To this attitude, the state of affairs today is directly chargeable, reason students of politics. The proposals to change the Boston city charter, they say, illustrate another characteristic often prevalent in citizenship and that is an effort to shift the blame from officials, or persons, to the impersonal laws, in this case the Boston city charter.

That the present Boston city charter is a serviceable and entirely workable instrument, many of those familiar with Boston and its affairs, aver. It is not the charter, but the shortcoming of the citizens in failing to breathe into the charter the vitality of real law by making it operative, which is held blame-worthy today by men and women who know their Boston well.

**Better Enforcement**

It is held that newer laws are needed, but that a better enforcement of those on the books, as for instance, the city charter, is important. It is not realized by many who should, that government and laws are of themselves abstract nothing, except as given existence and continuing support by the people.

What the people have been too inert to do, they desire a form of words called a charter to do for them. As one student of civic conditions in Boston put it: "The people of Boston who are trying to better the city by improving their charter, are like the man who tried to jump over a fence by tugging at his bootstraps."

Government is just what is put in, say those who study affairs here. "The charter is all right," says the chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, "but the people should vote. I believe in compulsory voting."

Many there are in Boston today who do not believe that changing the city charter will accomplish the betterments desired. These men and women maintain that it is the attitude of the dissatisfied which must be changed if the results sought are to be obtained.

The method of electing mayor and city councilmen, nor even the number of the latter, is held to necessitate change. It is asserted by those who have given the problem study that the real way to bring about municipal betterments is to elect men and women who will do the will of the electorate.

#### Will of the Majority

And the will of the electorate means the will of the majority of all the voters, which in turn comprehends participation in the ballot by all who are qualified so to do. When but 29 per cent of the registered voters go to the polls and vote, as was the case in the last municipal election, Boston passed under minority rule and the true will of the people is not expressed nor can the laws on the books be made to act when they have been put there in the past by the will of voters now remaining away from the polls.

"I see no impelling necessity for a change in any feature of the city charter at the present time," said John A. Sullivan, first chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. "Before any changes are made, the advocates of such amendments should be compelled to make a strong case."

"I believe the charter amendments of 1908, which are commonly referred to as the city charter although they are only a small part of the entire charter, have worked fairly well on the whole and I have serious doubts that any new system would produce better results."

"It is a mistake to assume that the machinery of municipal government can be depended upon to produce the best results. The electorate will

always elect the kind of representatives and procure the kind of government they really desire so long as a strictly representative system of government endures."

The plain inference drawn from Mr. Sullivan's summing up of the situation in Boston is that a people's government is no better than the people maintaining it. But, it is argued, that the people must vote to establish and maintain the government they desire.

In Boston, 29 per cent cannot be taken as any conclusive manifestation of the real conscience of the people.

Those who have given the subject great thought say that campaigns of education persisted in year after year, will in the end furnish the best solution of the problems, for with a determined, loyal and intelligent electorate going to the polls the laws which exist today will be enforced.

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## IMPORT OF THE STAPLE FOODS INTO UNITED STATES FORESEEN

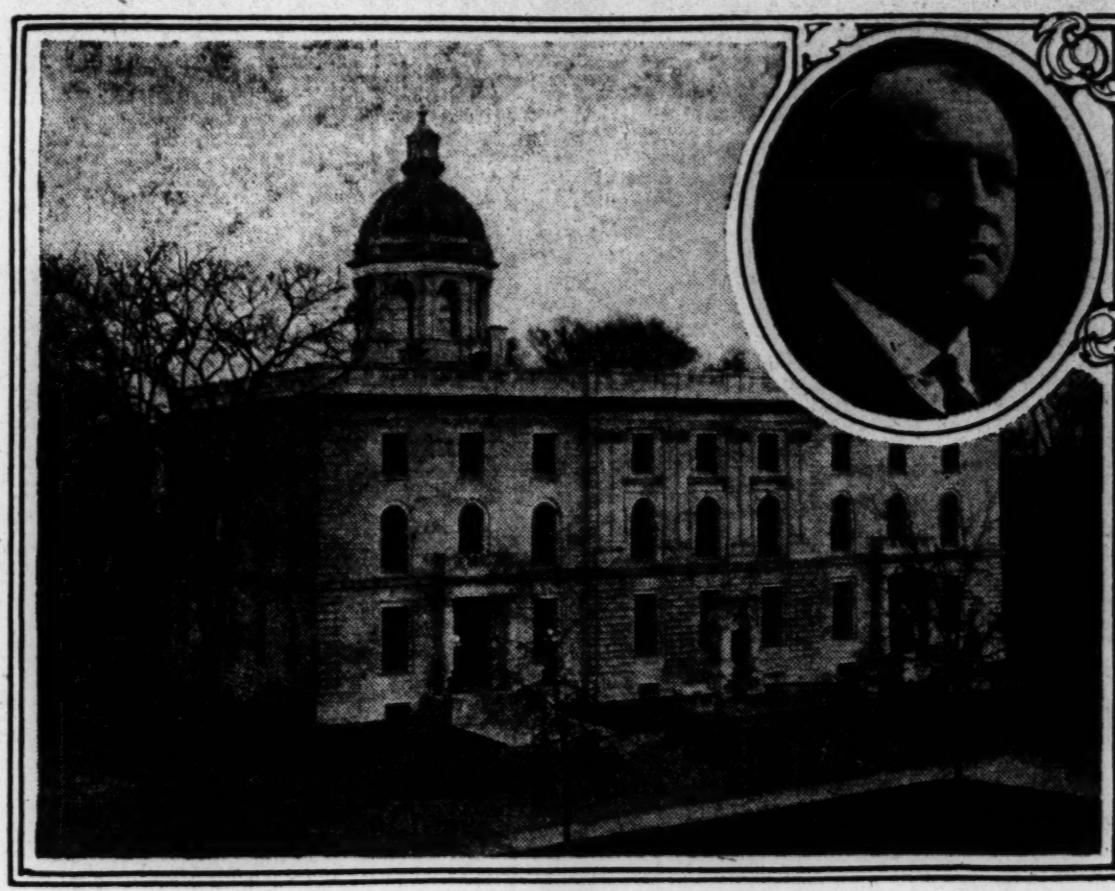
### Federal Expert Says Only Remedy Lies in Agricultural Development Through Research and Conservation

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 23 (Special) — The United States will be under the necessity of importing staple food products within 24 years' time unless agricultural development through research and a sane conservation policy for our national resources is made the national program, Dr. E. D. Ball, director of research of the United States Department of Agriculture, told Massachusetts agricultural extension workers at the closing session of their annual conference here.

Every allied nation but the United States, he said, has acted on the lesson taught by the war. Great Britain, with not one-tenth of the agricultural possibilities of the United States, he said, immediately increased its appropriations for agricultural research, an amount that is more per capita than the total that this country spends in a similar investment; and even devastated France can appropriate within \$1,000,000 of as much for study of its agricultural problems as the United States. He continued:

We are going to be compelled to raise our per acre production within the next decade. That in itself would not be hard. But in European countries it takes four farmers to do the work that one does here, with modern machinery. They get greater per acre production. But they do it at a cost in labor and capital we cannot afford. We must increase our production without increasing the unit cost to the farmer. That means we must apply research to our agricultural problem. We cannot afford to retrench in investments for our national future.

To say that appropriations for the Department of Agriculture are reduced is a false statement, he continued. This Nation never has appropriated a dollar to the Department of Agriculture to spend on farms. It is spending this money to assure a food supply to the non-agricultural population. The farmer can always take care of himself with



New Hampshire State House Showing New Addition and Fred H. Brown, the Governor-Elect

### CO-OPERATIVE MILK MOVEMENT GROWS

#### About 100 Producers Already Enrolled in the Worcester County Dairy System

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 23 (Special) — The Worcester County Dairy System, Inc., organized to give the farmers of that territory a chance to eliminate the three wastes of decentralized transportation, the surplus milk loss and difficulty in collecting for milk sold the dealers, is meeting with success wherever the plan is presented.

Reports made at the offices of the New England Milk Producers Association give some indication of the way in which the farmers of North Brookfield, Hubbardston and New Braintree are co-operating with the system.

In canvassing the territory in all directions from Worcester, by means of local meetings and speakers, directors of the co-operative system say that practically 100 milk producers, owning approximately 2000 cows, already have signed up for the movement. H. Stanley Smith, of West Brookfield, manager of the campaign, and clerk of the board, said: "The Worcester County Dairy System, Inc., was organized to make a business of what has for a long time been a haphazard matter. Milk producers in a given county town may be sending from 300 to 600 cans a day out to the distributing centers on a dozen different trucks. The system will take care of all of this milk with one truck. This saving plan appeals to all farmers affected, when they see how this feature alone works out."

"Every cent saved this way may as well come back to the farmers, to make a living out of the milk business under those conditions. As a co-operative organization the Worcester County Dairy System, Inc., will handle all surplus milk, another source of loss, at one central station. Instead of a scattered surplus of 500 cans all over the city, the unsold milk can be advantageously disposed of in large lots, or a single lot, at great saving to the man who produces it but cannot resell it as whole milk."

"The third reason for the new system is the information the system can get at the proposed headquarters on collection of accounts for the farmers associated with it. Credit of the dealers can be investigated in the rare cases where it is necessary, and we can manage the whole thing with economy of time and labor as a cor-

A farm-to-farm canvass will finish the campaign, early in the year, ac-

### FLAGSTONE 800 YEARS OLD IS GOING INTO OLD NORTH CHURCH

One of the interesting features connected with the coming celebration of the two hundredth year of Christ Church in Salem Street, popularly known as "The Old North Church," will be the dedication on Sunday, Dec. 31, by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Boston, of a bit of flagstone and a dozen or more of bricks, believed to be more than 800 years of age, taken from a Guildhall cell-prison of the Pilgrim Fathers in Boston, England. These bricks and the flagstone have been installed in the front vestibule of the venerable church, together with a placard announcing their history and the fact that they are a gift to the church from John Beaulah, Mayor of Boston, England.

The rector of the church, the Rev. William H. Dewart, will conduct the bicentennial exercises while Bishop Lawrence will be present to dedicate the gift from England and to preach the anniversary sermon. Special music under the direction of Organist Charles R. Loud, will be another feature on the occasion.

The flagstone, which measure two feet by one foot, six inches, is in the flooring in the center of the main vestibule and is surrounded by the bricks set to form a frame for the stone centerpiece.

### AMATEURS FAIL TO GET SIGNALS

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 23 — American and Canadian amateurs failed to receive signals of British and French amateurs when European operators made their first attempt to transmit to this country. Although hundreds of British and French amateurs started sending early, no signals were reported at the American Radio Relay League headquarters here yesterday.

The results of the tests were unsuccessful it is believed to have been due partly to the fact that a number of American amateurs neglected to keep absolute "quiet air." Their sending stations interrupted other amateurs who were listening. British and French amateurs will continue to transmit from 7 to 1 o'clock every night until Dec. 31. The amateur radio station operated by L. L. Klahan, San Francisco, Cal., was heard in France, Dec. 19, according to latest reports. This is the second west coast station heard by European amateurs.

This Nation spends \$38,000,000 on its Department of Agriculture. But half of that goes to the performance of a regulatory function which is a Government service to protect consumers of food. Only \$9,000,000 goes for agricultural research. This is expressed another way, the Nation spends 30 cents out of every \$100 dollars of expenditure on investment for the future of the country. We have not yet scratched the surface of our economic problem. There is tremendous wastage in transporting food products and raw materials from producing regions to industrial regions, and then redistributing the finished product back to the section from which it was sent.

We have a criminally serious transportation situation as a result of 10 years of an abominably restrictive policy.

We have got to develop a sane policy

for permanent conservation and development of our resources for the whole Nation. Our national land policy has been to give land away to private interests.

The future of the Nation demands that the control of resources be placed with an office that will work for the development of the future of

the Nation.

JOIN THE  
City Bank & Trust Co.'s  
1923 Christmas Club!  
NOW OPEN!

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Our REPUTATION and SUCCESS are  
founded upon  
Character, Perseverance and Honesty  
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10% Discount on Most Cash Sales

### IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE PROMISED

#### New Haven, Official Says Peak of Unsatisfactory Conditions Has Been Reached

The peak of intolerable service furnished commuters to and from the South Terminal Station in Boston, laid to the shopmen's strike called last summer, has certainly been reached, a high official of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, emphasized in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. This spokesman for the company agreed that commutation service was far below the standard passengers expected, but said that the road is bending every effort to improve conditions, and that better service can be expected from now on.

"Service" as furnished Boston commuters today by the New Haven means simply the effort of the road to deliver passengers safely at their destinations, even though it is impossible to maintain schedules of departure and arrival, according to this high official.

He reiterated the road's contention that lack of repaired locomotives was the sole reason why local trains have been running out of the terminal anywhere from 15 to 45 minutes late, and he regretted the tendency of commuters to point to train delays in the terminal and on the road, as a sign that the whole New Haven local service is disintegrating.

Passengers Refusing to Pay

Referring to the 12 passengers who refused to pay their fares on a train en route to Randolph recently, because they claimed they were not furnished with the service they were entitled to, this official said:

The car in which these passengers

were riding was dark. It was equipped with acetylene lights, and had been

hastily pressed into service that evening, to relieve an acute passenger car shortage at the moment, and there had not been time to recharge the acetylene tanks. It was put on, with dim lights, because it is the job of the road to get a quick train even though no man service and treatment could not be furnished them. We did get them home, and in our opinion they should have been thankful that we, with the serious car and engine shortage, did deliver them to their station.

The situation is sure to be better

from now on. The apes of the bad effect of the strike and the consequent shortage of motive power has, I am sure been reached and we now look for steady improvement, said the spokesman.

The patience of most of our commuters appreciated and we wish to extend to them our thanks for bearing with us through our difficult days. We have, to be sure, slipped and fallen back

many times during the strike, or rather

when the effect of the strike was being felt, but now, with our new shop force

delivering in quality and quantity, we

feel sure that things will right themselves soon.

This official freely discussed the shopmen's strike, which he blames for the intolerable service against which commuters complain. He said:

We have fully as good mechanics in our shops as before the strike, but of course it takes some months for new men to learn the work and to work and new places. The consequence is that, while we are turning out fully as good work from the shops as before the strike with the old men, the production is not as yet fully up to normal.

It is a mistake to think that a railroad mechanic must be a railroad work for many years before he is highly skilled. In fact, he has been a mechanic for months developed many men who are just as good, and some better, than men we had in the shop before the strike and who had been with us for many years. Of course a great many of the men who went out are back with us, and we appreciate their work, but new men can be trained to do locomotive work in a few months, if they are competent mechanics when they come to us.

We hired over 8000 men when the strike was called. Our normal force is about 5000, and we had a chance to weed out the bad workers and keep the best. The situation that this road is in and which the labor leaders say will get much worse, is, in my opinion, as bad as it will ever get. As the new men in the shops begin to turn out the quantity, the situation will begin to improve and soon we shall be building upward in service.

Give Up Seniority Status

The men who struck, if they come to us, will be taken back and given jobs as soon as they show us that they have not conspired against the railroad during the strike and are willing to give up the idea of getting their seniority status back. This would not be right for the majority of men who have been hired and whom, at the suggestion of the United States Labor Board, have formed a union which has been recognized by us. We hired them with the promise of permanency, as directed by the Labor Board, and now the old men, who left our employ because not satisfied with our treatment, want us to follow the men who have helped us during our hardest time and put these strikers, who deserted us at a critical period, in their old places.

We have an agreement with the new union, which is running smoothly and co-operating with the railroad as the old union never did. These new men are entitled to right and justice. It is not a question of the road officials being stubborn in refusing to give up the seniority question, but of being unable to turn against new and loyal employees in favor of the men who left our shops. We need our old men. We need them as badly as they need us, but they must be reasonable and ask for their jobs, when they will be welcomed so long as they do their work right and come into the shops below the new men in seniority rights.

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## PHARAOHS' SECRETS REVEALED IN KING TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB

Civilization Transcending That of Greek Masters Discovered by Excavations of Egyptologists

Sheer dogged persistence has after weary years of endeavor brought to light the secrets of the Pharaohs, revealed the superb civilization of ancient Thebes and possibly set back the date when man first came into being upon the earth by many thousands of years.

Howard Carter, formerly with the Davies Egyptologists' expedition, who was acting as director of the more recent one of Lord Carnarvon, became convinced as the excavation work progressed that one of the three missing tombs of the ancient Pharaohs was in the vicinity of the far-famed burial place of Rameses VI, which thousands of tourists visit annually. In spite of many setbacks and despite the discouragement of Lord Carnarvon himself, who was on the point of giving up in despair, he persisted and fairly drove the investigators back to the work.

### Marvels of the Ancients Exposed

His reward is that after a 33-year search, the tomb of Tutankhamen, the only one ever discovered which has not been visited by robbers, was opened exposing to light treasures almost beyond measure, wealth running into the millions, beautifully-carved vases with stone flowers rivaling those of glass in the Peabody Museum at Harvard University, portraits so delicately made, and statues so perfect that they reveal a civilization and culture which so far transcends that of the later Greek masters as to stamp them as tyros.

Directly below the tomb of Rameses VI was found the outer chamber. Here were seen the royal seal with the figures of the King and Queen carved in bituminized wood and arranged according to the funeral customs of the ancient Thebans. Here were couches exquisitely carved and chariots which showed use, finely inlaid with precious

stones, and gold crowns with the royal serpent in gold twined about them. The statues of the royal pair had solid gold shoes, and an incomparably beautiful throne, richly inlaid, with a portrait of the King high on its back, faced them at the opposite wall.

That King Tutankhamen had changed his religion was evident for the golden sun was pictured as shining down on his shoulders and on those of his consort in spite of the fact that his records show that he was once the ruler of the lower Nile and a believer in many gods, of which his father was supposed to be one.

The exquisite bead robes of the Queen were found in one of the chests, this type of dancing costume having been introduced 3000 years before the time of Christ at the order of a physician to King Zoser who sought to cure his royal master by having beautiful women glide before him thus adorned.

### Oil Tapers Lighted Homes

The method by which the ancient Egyptians lighted their homes was brought to light with the finding of large tapers of bronze ornamented with gold and surmounted with ivory. Cotton wicks were used, the ends of which were soaked in oil after the manner of our modern lamps, while the tapers themselves were attached to rods by metal circlets.

The work on the throne is pronounced by all the authorities who have viewed it as one of the wonders of the world. Every single piece of the many precious stones which are inlaid in it had to be ground with infinite care with the smallest implements and with stone wheels. The discovery of the throne and the tapers ranks with those of the first magnitude.

Further excavations will be made upon the return of Lord Carnarvon from London, where he has gone for a rest until the middle of February. It is intended to throw the last resting place of King Tutankhamen open to tourists, after precautions have been taken to safeguard the treasures for future generations.

## UNIONS DEMAND NEW CONDITIONS

European Workers Want Complete Abolition of Child Labor  
—Ask Week-End Holidays

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A new feature of the trade union movement in several of the principal industrial countries in Europe is the special consideration which is being given to the organization of young workers, on both a national and international basis.

It is a curious fact that in Great Britain there has yet been no development of this kind. Apprentices are admitted to the unions under special conditions, but the young workers who have passed the apprenticeship stage in the skilled trades, or the youths who undertake various forms of unskilled labor, enter the unions in the ordinary way, and no one troubles about them so long as they pay their dues.

In Germany, on the other hand, separate sections have been formed in many of the unions for the juniors, and the officials of the unions give much thought to the question of developing and strengthening the trade union movement among them, with the object of consolidating the positions of the unions in the future.

The Socialist leaders have taken advantage of this special form of organization to foster a movement known as the International Union of Young Workers' Socialist Organizations, which represents the industrial side of the movement, and which recently held a joint conference with still another Socialist organization known as the Young Socialist Workers' International.

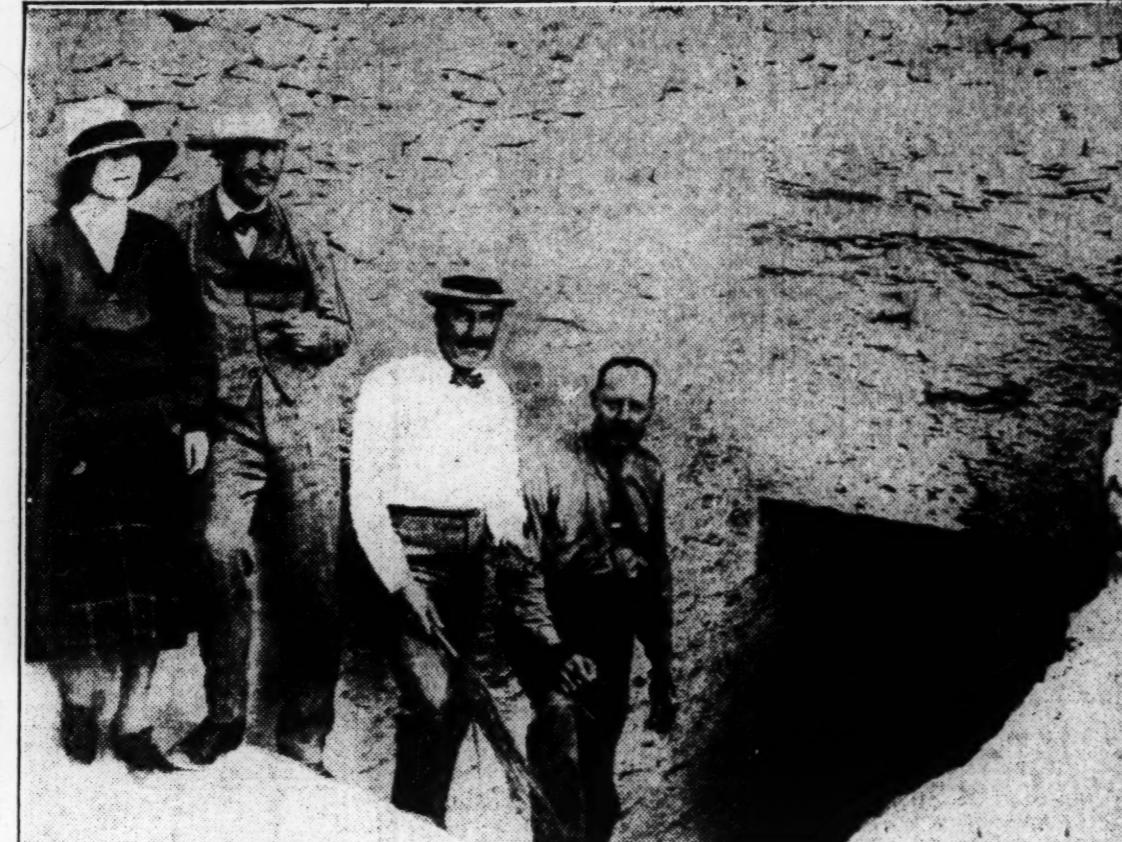
Delegates attended from several countries and in the discussions there soon occurred the inevitable clash between the Communist and anti-Communist points of view. The preponderating tendency proved to be anti-Communist, and the resolutions passed were mainly concerned with the improvement of industrial conditions under which young people work.

The program formulated was marked by the moderation of its demands, and shows that in many of the European countries much leeway has to be made up before children and young workers are safeguarded to the same extent that they are in Great Britain.

The reforms for which the international union is to work include: the absolute prohibition of piece work, night work, underground work, and work in industries which are prejudicial to growing boys and girls (the age limit within which the prohibition should apply is not given), free Saturday afternoons, and a consecutive rest of 36 hours at the week end, holidays with full wages up to the eighteenth year, reform of the apprentice system, absolute prohibition of work for wages during the preschool and compulsory school age, the transfer of continuation school instruction to the daytime, and the enforcement of these rules by special industrial inspectors.

Owing to the great influence of the German trade unions in the International Federation of Trade Unions is likely that this body will undertake the organization of propaganda with the object of bringing about the reforms advocated.

WISCONSIN COAL SUPPLY SHORT  
MADISON, Wis., Dec. 23.—Winter finds Wisconsin with but 29 per cent of the hard coal assured by the federal fuel administration, and dependent on the railroads for delivery of urgently needed supplies, F. H. Present, secretary of the state coal committee, declared today. Many communities are reporting to the fuel committee that their supplies of hard coal are practically depleted.



Revealing Egypt's Treasures

Lord Carnarvon, Head of the Archaeological Expedition to the Valley of the Kings at the Doorway to the 3000-Year Old Treasure Tomb of King Tutankhamen. In the Photo, Left to Right, Are: Lady Evelyn Harbert, the Earl of Carnarvon and B. Callender.

## SOUTH AFRICA LAGS BEHIND IN GIVING WOMEN SUFFRAGE

Former Editor of Woman's Outlook Says Bills Are Talked Out in the Parliament by Filibuster

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 1.—"Women's enfranchisement in South Africa is proving a very uphill task," said Miss Alice Dorman in a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Miss Dorman was formerly editor of Woman's Outlook, the only South African feminist paper, which has been suspended—only temporarily it is hoped—for lack of funds.

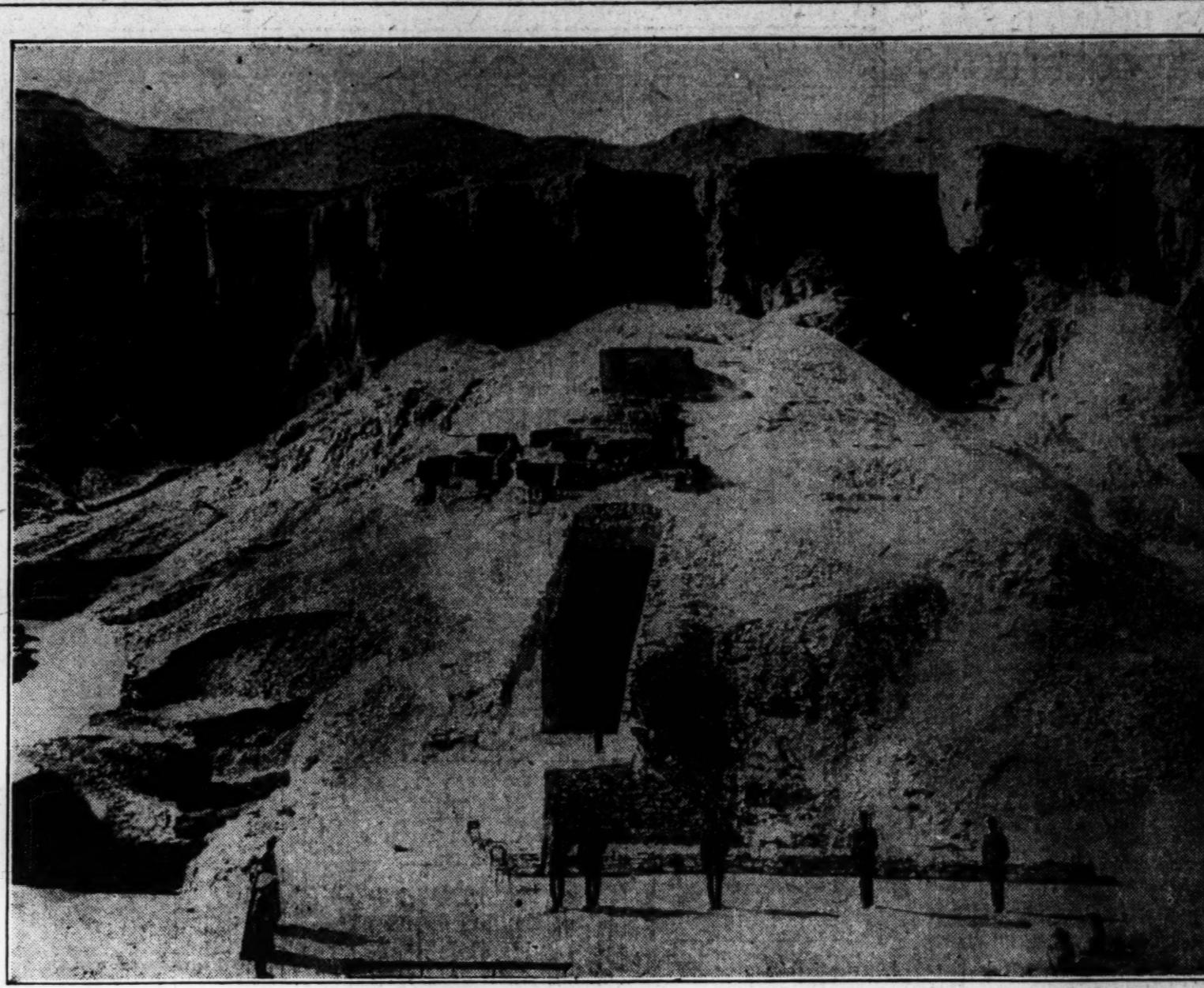
"For some years past, women's enfranchisement leagues have flourished intermittently in South Africa, and proved themselves fairly effective. But it is only since Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, America's well-known suffragist leader, toured the country, and suggested that all these various leagues should be federated under one association, that any real progress has been made."

"The Women's Enfranchisement Association Union, with Lady Steel as president, and an executive chosen by a vote at each annual conference, was accordingly formed. Each league affiliated within the union, however, possesses perfect freedom to work in its own way."

### Distances Handicap Work

"One of the chief hindrances as regards suffrage work in South Africa lies in the enormous distances involved, which make propaganda work very difficult and expensive," continued Miss Dorman. "To bridge over this handicap, the Women's Enfranchisement Association Union holds its annual conference at the different capitals of South Africa in turn."

"Another barrier is the enormous loans on unfinished house property."



Egypt's Buried Treasures

Earl Carnarvon at the Scene of the Wonderful Discoveries Made by Him and Howard Carter in the 3000-Year Old Treasure Tomb of King Tutankhamen  
Photo Shows the Scene of Discovery in the Valley of the Kings. The Gateway in the Center Is That of the Tomb of Rameses IX

Photo by Wide World Photos

## COLONY BALFOURIA FOUNDATIONS LAID

JERUSALEM, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Amid great ceremony, the foundation stone was laid of a new residential quarter of 30 dwelling houses in the colony Balfouria, which was established by the America Zion Commonwealth in 1919 in commemoration of the Balfour Declaration. One hundred families will be settled in the colony, partly Palestinian, partly American Jews. All of them, however, will have to be trained farmers.

Meanwhile, 30 settlers have been decided on, and the Zion Commonwealth and the Zionist executive have granted them loans to enable them to acquire the necessary live stock, agricultural implements, and so forth. Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner of Palestine, was present at the ceremony, and a telegram of good wishes was sent to Lord Balfour.

2000-YEAR-OLD TREE FOUND  
WELLINGTON, N. Z., Nov. 20.—A giant pinaceous timber tree, locally called Kauri, has been discovered in the Northern Forest. It has a trunk 22 feet in diameter and 66 feet in girth, and it rises 75 feet clear of branches. The tree contains 195,000 superficial feet of timber, and is estimated to be 2000 years old.

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## RUSSIAN LABOR LAW GREATLY CHANGED

Workmen May Join Union or Not—Reds No Longer Claim Right to Assign Jobs

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Russia's new economic policy has naturally effected a profound modification of the laws affecting Labor. The Soviet State no longer claims the right to assign every individual to some definite field of work, nor does it acknowledge the obligation to pay full wages to the involuntarily unemployed. Along with the concessions to capital which characterized the change of economic policy there have been parallel concessions to Labor. Now that the State is no longer the sole employer the worker is no longer bound to his job by semi-military discipline.

In Russia, as elsewhere, laws are apt to follow, rather than to precede changed economic conditions. The new laws of Labor adopted at the recent session of the All-Russian Soviet Executive Committee in large measure merely register and regulate practices which have been in force for a year or more. In an effort to find out along what lines the Labor policy of the Russian Government is likely to develop under these new laws, I interviewed Mr. Schmidt, the youthful-looking Commissar for Labor.

"First of all," said Mr. Schmidt, "the new laws unreservedly maintain the 8-hour day, both in state and in private industry. This is one of the conquests of the Revolution which we shall never surrender. In fact eight hours is a maximum, rather than a minimum term of work, for in trades like mining, which are recognized as injurious to the health, we uphold and enforce a 6-hour day.

"Moreover," continued Mr. Schmidt, "the new code establishes the right of the worker to conclude an individual agreement with his employer, if he so desires. Our workers are no longer automatically registered in unions; they are free to join or not to join, as they like. If a man thinks he can secure better terms by bargaining individually, he is free to do so. However, we impose certain qualifications on this right. We have a minimum wage scale, varying with different types of work; and we have a code of laws designed to safeguard the workers against oppressive and unsanitary conditions of labor. Any contracts which violate these laws and wage-scales are invalid."

"In general," I asked, "what is the policy of the Soviet Government in cases of industrial conflict?"

"So far as possible," replied Mr. Schmidt, "we keep our hands off."

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## LOWER ALIEN MONTHLY QUOTAS URGED TO RELIEVE CONGESTION

Ellis Island, Despite Great Room for Improvement, Called Superior to European Immigration Stations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Robert E. Tod, United States commissioner of immigration at the Ellis Island Immigration Station, is inclined to believe that European governments, which find fault with American methods of receiving and treating aliens entering the United States, should put their own houses in order before openly embarking on criticism of conditions here. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, discussing immigration matters with Mr. Tod after publication of reports that the British Government had complained of treatment of its subjects at Ellis Island, received this impression.

That there is room for improvement at Ellis Island, neither Mr. Tod nor anyone else will deny. In fact, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, has presented to the Secretary of the Treasury plans for such improvement, providing for extensive rehabilitation. Mr. Tod himself has been consulted regarding these proposed changes.

### America Has Best Ports of Entry

The fact remains, however, according to Mr. Tod, that American ports of entry are far in advance of European ports in their accommodation and treatment of immigrants and emigrants. Now that the British Government has called attention to alleged lapses in American supervision, the Commissioner considers it but just to inform the public that the American system is regarded as superior to that of European nations.

Before accepting his present post, Mr. Tod made a visit to Europe and at his own expense completed a survey of practically all the leading immigration stations in Europe. Traveling by vessel, train and airplane, he made a comprehensive examination of conditions pertaining to the reception and handling of passengers at the various stations, and inquired into sanitation methods.

Enjoying unusual advantages for inspection as the prospective Immigration Commissioner at New York, he visited the stations at London and Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Southampton, Paris, Havre, Cherbourg, Brest, Marseilles, and Nantes.

In Belgium he visited Antwerp, Rotterdam in Holland, Bremen, Hamburg and Berlin in Germany, Danzig, and Warsaw in Poland, Prague in Czechoslovakia, Basel and Bucks in Switzerland, and from these countries went to the stations at Vienna, Budapest, Bucharest, Constanta, Constantinople, Piraeus, Athens, Sofia, Belgrade, Zagreb, Trieste, Florence, Rome, Naples, Genoa, Palermo, Barcelona, and Madrid. Mr. Tod spent four months in all at the various stations. His knowledge of such matters is probably as up-to-the-minute as that of anyone else in the world today.

"I do not hesitate to say," he said, "that Ellis Island is superior to any immigrant station in Europe."

### Some British Facilities

"Southern Europeans embarking from British ports for the United States are brought to Hull by a British steamship company, under exceedingly cramped conditions," said Mr. Tod. "I suggest that the British look into the question of how immigrants passing through England are quartered, in the various emigrant hotels in London, which are, of course, under municipal regulation. It would be interesting to learn what they consider of one emigrant hotel, particularly in London."

The commissioner added that at Southampton a British steamship line has arranged to take over two aviation hangars originally erected by the United States Army, the hangars to be converted into emigrant quarters.

Complaints have been made about indiscriminate grouping of immigrants at Ellis Island. Agitation on this point, Mr. Tod believes, is to be attributed to efforts in England to keep at home the working classes, for economic reasons.

### Monthly Quotas Urged Reduced

Congestion at the island results from the influx of aliens, under the immigration restriction law, during the first five months of the fiscal year, beginning last July 1. The liners bring there, under the clause permitting

day are from central and southern Europe. They present a more difficult problem than before the war, because accumulated misfortunes in Europe have contributed largely to depriving many of any sense of order and coherence. About 70 per cent of these and the other aliens arriving at Ellis Island are dependents—either men and women of advanced age, or children, booked to relatives in this country. This, moreover, is the age of the passport, with even the United States issuing passports. Such papers must be inspected rigidly. Immigrants of the type formerly known to inspectors as "birds of passage," with their belongings in a kerchief and the required \$25 in their pocket, are rare today.

To handle the immigrants, Commissioner Tod has a force of 504 employees. Last year there were 740 employees on Ellis Island. From the standpoint of congestion, the ability to expedite aliens' examinations is an important factor. Secretary Davis is quoted as saying that Ellis Island is from 50 to 100 per cent overcrowded. A sufficient number of employees to handle present conditions would seem, therefore, a necessity. Commissioner Tod said that the handling of the usual pre-war daily arrival list of four to five thousand aliens, would be almost impossible, under the present passport requirements, should restrictive measures be removed. Until facilities are improved and personnel increased in the United States Immigration Service, the success of any movement seeking to admit very large numbers of aliens into the United States would inevitably result in far more serious congestion than that which confronts the Secretary of Labor and his immigration bureau officials, today.

## LEGISLATION URGED TO CHECK PREMATURE SCHOOL-LEAVING

National Child Labor Committee Renews Efforts to Provide Suitable Work and Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The object of the National Child Labor Committee, according to the official statement, "is to safeguard American childhood as affected by adverse industrial and agricultural conditions." The statement continues:

The enactment and enforcement of progressive legislation and the development of enlightened public opinion are essential features of the committee's policy. The committee's effort goes beyond legislation—it goes beyond prohibition to all practicable means and methods of prevention, some of which require legislation and some of which do not.

The committee is vitally interested in the whole problem of premature school-leaving. It is interested, as well in the establishment of substitutes for child labor, particularly suitable schooling, suitable play and suitable work—and in these measures both as a method and as a goal of child labor reform. Not an unoccupied but a well occupied childhood is the aim.

The legislative program of the committee chiefly concerns itself with child labor laws, compulsory education laws, mothers' pension laws, and so-called children's codes. Throughout its existence the committee has emphasized the necessity of efficient administration. There must be the enforcement of legislation because no law on the statute book helps the child unless it is enforced.

The National Child Labor Committee from its inception has based its work on first hand knowledge gained through investigation of the particular phase of child labor under discussion.

### Laws Declared Unconstitutional

The committee was organized 18 years ago to work primarily with the idea to work for state legislation. But legislative changes were so slow coming about in some states that after many years of work the committee favored a federal child labor law. Such a law—the Keating-Owen Bill—was passed in 1916, based on the interstate commerce power of Congress. This was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. A second law was passed in 1919, based on the taxing power of Congress—the same power called upon in the Oleomargarine Act, the Phosphorous Match Act and the State Bank Note Tax Act, which were already in effect at that time. This federal child labor measure was intended to show the standards the Nation desired for the protection of children.

The federal example of an 8-hour day and the exclusion from certain occupations were soon copied in many states. Six years ago there were 10 states that had no prohibition of night work in factories for children under 16; now there are only seven such. Then there were 25 states not running on the 8-hour basis for children under 16; now there are only 17. Then 27 permitted boys under 16 to work in mines and quarries; now only 23 do so.

In the 18 years since the founding of the National Child Labor Committee, 33 states have passed their first laws regulating hours of child labor; 31 states have passed their first provisions for night work; 12 states have passed their first age limit regulations; all but three states—Utah, Mississippi and Wyoming—have adopted a 14-year age limit as a minimum for employment in factories, and 26 states have passed laws prohibiting the employment of children under 16 in mines and quarries.

The National Child Labor Committee says that the last federal child labor law declared unconstitutional in May "limited the work of only a small per cent of the child laborers of America, yet many well-meaning citizens rested content in the knowledge that this law was on the statute books. Now they are aroused to renewed efforts for child labor reforms and to a realization that with the new effort a much broader field must be covered.

"The great army of agricultural laborers, their bulletin goes on to say, "70 per cent of all child laborers in the country, must be protected. Street trades and tenement home work must be eradicated. Children must be sent to school, and given suitable opportunities for recreation."

## Status of Immigration for Year 1922

The following table, compiled by the Bureau of Immigration, shows by latest reports, as of Dec. 6, the status of immigration into the United States under the restriction act:

Country or origin	Monthly Admitted quota	Admitted Dec. 1-6	Annual Admitted quota	Admitted July 1 to Dec. 6, 1922	Balance for year (1).
Albania	58	14	288	269	12
Armenia (Russian)	46	12	220	222	...
Austria	1,490	102	7,451	3,928	3,457
Bulgaria	315	84	1,356	1,458	62
Bulgaria	81	15	592	552	15
Czechoslovakia	2,871	353	14,357	13,105	1,216
Danzig	60	1	301	93	208
Denmark	114	21	5,819	5,073	3,242
Finland	754	62	3,221	2,735	1,203
Flume	14	1	71	31	40
France	1,145	30	5,729	2,965	2,760
Germany	182,111	65	67,469	18,935	51,000
Greece	659	102	2,294	2,289	...
Hungary	1,128	232	5,628	3,071	551
Iceland	15	1	75	45	25
Iraq	8,411	1	42,057	41,863	...
Luxemburg	30	1	92	92	121
Memel Region	30	1	150	26	121
Netherlands	721	65	3,807	1,463	2,123
Norway	2,440	220	12,302	4,014	8,186
Poland	4,155	102	21,756	10,567	4,487
Eastern Galicia	1,157	218	5,738	1,921	3,773
Principality	857	208	4,284	1,756	2,272
Romania	492	20	2,465	2,462	...
Romania	134	15	5,419	5,415	14
Transylvanian Region	558	20	2,922	2,399	2,430
Russia	4,323	692	21,613	11,681	9,487
Belorussian Region	270	1	1,348	102	1,246
Latvian Region	208	67	1,140	776	762
Lithuanian Region	482	72	2,310	2,155	167
Spain	182	3	912	912	...
Sweden	4,098	139	20,042	7,568	12,528
Switzerland	150	1	32	31	1258
United Kingdom	15,483	1,820	77,342	36,807	40,535
Jugoslavia	1,285	260	6,426	5,426	958
Other Europe	17	1	85	85	...
Syria	188	57	228	57	...
Turkey	478	270	2,388	2,383	...
Other Asia	16	1	81	81	...
Africa	25	1	129	122	...
Atlantic Islands	24	1	121	57	64
Australia	56	36	279	279	57
New Zealand and Pacific Islands	16	10	50	50	6
	71,561	7,975	357,803	139,656	156,553

\*After all charges against the annual quota have been deducted.

†Exhausted for year.

‡Fiscal year July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1923.

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## MENNONITES SEEK FREEDOM IN MEXICO

Peaceable Farmer-Colonists Comfortably Established in New Homes—Are Prosperous

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., Dec. 9 (Special Correspondence) — Mennonites numbering 3000 in one colony, and 500 in another, both within 75 miles of this city, are prepared to spend their first winter in Mexico in comfort. It was last March when the first Mennonites from Canada crossed the United States, entered Mexico at El Paso, Texas, and traveled to San Antonio, near here, and unloaded 20 car-loads of baggage, household goods, farm implements, live stock and poultry.

Since then other trainloads have arrived from Canada at intervals. There was a lull in the exodus during a part of the season, due to harvesting in Canada, but this fall the pilgrims began to arrive in larger numbers.

The first caravan built temporary houses of adobe and lumber, arranged for a supply of water and staked off the original 300,000 acres which they purchased. They also broke land and began planting. As others began to arrive the first immigrants moved into new stone houses, and helped the others get located in the other dwellings, and aided them in building more desirable places, turning temporary structures into barns for cows and horses.

Tomatoes, beans, corn and other small vegetables were grown by the new settlers, but no large crops were harvested this year. Several hundred acres are plowed up now, though, waiting for seed. Cotton, corn, maize, potatoes, beans and other truck-garden produce will be grown next year.

Stock, most of which is of fine blood, brought from Canada, is doing well. Grass on the Mennonites' land in the center of the Mennonites' property, and is a part of the 2,500,000-acre Bustillos tract, well known by residents of Mexico. The Mennonites have an option on about half of the entire estate, according to J. F. Wiebe, one of the leaders of the sect, who helped locate the Mennonites in their new homeland.

### More Colonists to Come

After the Mennonites were settled near San Antonio, arrangements were made for others to move on land in Santa Clara Valley, owned by David Russek, Chihuahua banker, who is said to be one of the most influential financiers in the Republic. Mr. Russek is expecting to provide for 5000 to 10,000 Mennonites in the fertile Santa Clara Valley, and is building a branch railroad, about 20 miles long, to reach their land, and already has improved the wagon road.

It was generally expected that 40,000 to 50,000 Mennonites would settle in this State. This number, however, was exaggerated, and now it is thought that 8000 Mennonites will be established in Chihuahua by spring, and that about that many more will leave their homes in Canada during the new year, to join their co-religionists near here.

It is the plan for practically all Mennonites in Canada to join the settlers in Chihuahua, yet some are loth to leave their northern homes. If all left and joined their brethren in Mexico, there scarcely would be 50,000. It is probable that the number of Mennonites from Canada probably will be augmented by Mennonites from the United States. Plans are being made for about 10,000 Mennonites in several states of the Union, principally Kansas, to come to the Mexican Republic.

### Good Farm Stock

Horses which have accompanied every trainload of Mennonites to enter Mexico, are of the draft type, and are fine specimens of horse flesh. Cows are of the best dairy type, and the sheep and goats and poultry they are raising are of the best breeds. Stock raising is to be second in importance to farming with them.

Heavy tractors and other gasoline implements and machinery of the most modern type have been unloaded at the railroad station for their use. There is nothing on their vast tract which indicates the colonists have gone at their business of making a home in a new land in a half-hearted manner. Most of them are living in good houses now, made principally of stone and adobe and some fine school buildings and churches are being built.

So far, no record is made of any person returning to Canada. On being interviewed, scores have declared they were thankful for what has befallen them, were pleased with the past, and had bright hopes for the future.

Pictures of the Mennonites have been overdrawn on many occasions. It is erroneous to say that they seldom talk and are a queer people. They discuss with earnestness and open frankness, their reasons for leaving Canada, and speak freely of crops, stock-raising and plans for the future.

### Ample Finances

Most of the Mennonites are in good financial standing. The implements and household goods, in addition to what they brought with them from Canada, are valued at several thousands of dollars, most of which was purchased in border towns of the United States, chiefly in El Paso. More than \$100,000 was placed on deposit in El Paso banks by fewer than 100 of the pilgrims, and one of the recent trainloads of Mennonites, in which there are about 200 men, women and children, brought \$60,000 in cash which was deposited in banks of Chihuahua City.

It is said on good authority that Mennonites who have entered this country, and others who have planned to join their fellow-worshippers here, have disposed of land and other property in provinces of Canada for \$4,500,000.

Before they left their homes in Canada, the Mennonites were assured by the Federal Government at Mexico City that they could hold title to their lands in fee simple, could have re-

ligious freedom, and enjoy all privileges allowed any foreigners who abide in this country. Some say exemption from any kind of war service was promised them, yet it is known that no such guarantee was put in writing.

None of the colonists speak English, and many are learning Spanish. Schools will be taught in their own language, almost pure German. Mexico has no objections to this. One reason why the colonists left Canada, they say, was because Canada passed laws which necessitated their patronizing provincial institutions, and objected to German being taught in their schools. Another grievance was that they were pressed into war service, and leaders of the sect here say they will never be called on by Mexico to violate their religious tenets by such a course.

### TOY SALE WILL AID RUSSIAN CHILDREN

Articles Skillfully Carved by "Mujiks"

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—A feature of the schedule which the Friends of Soviet Russia has in hand for the maintenance of 60,000 of the millions of orphaned children in Russia is a sale of hand-made toys and novelties, ornaments and other articles of exceptional artistic interest, which have been sent here by the Soviet Government and are being sold at a bazaar arranged by the American organization in Lyceum Hall.

The articles are the handwork of the unlearned but talented Russian "mujiks" and have been carved and painted with great skill.

It is estimated that \$30 a year will be sufficient to support and educate a child who is placed in one of the "homes" or "colonies" now maintained by the Government, and the plans of the organization are directed toward raising the \$180,000 annually which will be essential for this work. A hundred children are provided for in a "home," and 1000 in a "colony."

### EGYPTIANS PLACE HEAVY TAXES ON GAMBLING SCHEMES

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The Government's action in imposing a heavy tax on all betting establishments, connected with horse racing, pelote basque, pigeon shooting, etc., is attracting considerable attention. The motive of the Government is not quite clear. It was generally supposed that its object was to obtain a considerable revenue by this means, but so heavy is the tax that it seems probable that the Government's real intention is to make the continuance of pari-mutuels, etc., unprofitable, and in this way to stop gambling altogether.

Unfortunately, however, it has weakly consented to re-allow live pigeon shooting, as the public showed no interest in the substitution of clay pigeons in accordance with the requirements of a recent decree. This



Experimental Beds, Greenhouse, and Workrooms in Santa Rosa, California, Where Mr. Burbank Is Now Carrying on 2500 Experiments

action would not indicate a policy of altruism on the Government's part.

On the other hand, it is said that

## Northern California Plans Jubilee for Luther Burbank

Originator of New Plants Will Complete a Half Century of Study, Experimentation and Success in March

Santa Rosa, Cal., Dec. 10  
Special Correspondence

LUTHER BURBANK, who has contributed more than 300 new and improved forms of fruits, vegetables, nuts, grains, and flowering plants to the agriculturists and horticulturists of the world, will round out 50 years of work among plants on the seventh day of next March, when he will be 74 years of age. To celebrate this double anniversary, the counties of northern California will unite in a golden jubilee celebration in his honor in Santa Rosa, the city in which he lives and where are located the experimental gardens in which his work is done.

In connection with this golden jubilee of plant work, there will be dedicated a tract of 40 acres, recently purchased by the city of Santa Rosa, as Burbank Park, in which will be preserved permanently all the plants, trees, vegetables, and flowers developed by Mr. Burbank in his half-century of this work. The city has paid \$32,000 for the land, and is planning to expend \$500,000 over a period of 10 years, in the development of the park, and in the erection of a Burbank Memorial Museum in the center of that park, in which are to be preserved phonograph records of Mr. Burbank's lectures and talks on his work, motion pictures of the work as done by himself, and the several books he has written on the subject of plant development.

Mr. Burbank will supervise the planting of this park and furnish groups of every plant which he has developed, from the lowly chives, which he has made into a flowering, edible plant, not unlike the fressia in blossom, to the giant California walnut, a soft-shelled, sweet-meated nut, growing on the hardy wild black walnut tree. The Burbank potato, of which millions of bushels are produced annually all around the world; the Burbank plum, which has revolutionized the plum-growing industry of California; the thornless blackberry, the spineless cactus, which has made waste lands productive, the 14-inch artichoke, the giant verbena, into which he has instilled a pleasant odor, a petunia nearly six inches in diameter, a new and hardy wheat which grows farthest north, and all the others of his more than 300 discoveries and combinations in plant life, will be preserved for future generations in this park, and men and women trained in lines similar to those followed by Burbank himself will continue to keep and develop these species.

### A Soil School

The park, too, will offer a working place—a sort of soil school, as it were—where students of botany, pomology, agronomy, and kindred subjects, may come to carry on experiments in their chosen fields. It will be also a botanical garden, but it is intended to be far more useful than ornamental, and, through it, the city of Santa Rosa, recognizing the great value of Mr. Burbank's work, is determined to perpetuate that work as a living thing, rather than merely honor the man with a monument. The idea is meeting with approval from all parts of northern California and, according to an announcement by James G. Stafford, director of the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce, at least a score of counties will take part in the celebration.

Mr. Burbank came to California in October, 1875, and shortly thereafter

proved adaptable to development through crossing with domesticated forms now in use by man. One of his newest developments—a wheat nearly four feet high, with heads nearly a foot long, and grains as large as a navy bean—will be exhibited, and its uses discussed. So far, this wheat is in an experimental stage, and, while it has been developed to this huge size, and has been proved to furnish excellent flour, it has not been tried on large areas. This test will be made next summer. Mr. Burbank's address will be sent broadcast by radio, and also preserved on phonograph records. Motion pictures of the celebration and of the dedication of the park also will be made and filed for future use in the museum.

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## MARINE OFFICERS FAVOR DRY SHIPS

Prohibition on Ocean Terned  
Benefit to Passenger-Carry-  
ing Business

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The elimination of liquor from passenger ships on the Pacific, plying into and out of American ports, has been a decided benefit, not only from a moral and ethical standpoint, but as a matter of business, in the opinion of a number of captains and other officers of vessels owned by the United States Shipping Board and now operating into and out of the port of San Francisco. The propaganda, widely disseminated by the liquor interests, that the elimination of alcoholic beverages from American ships will result in the loss of passenger traffic, was ridiculed to the writer by 12 officers of as many shipping board vessels in port here, among them Capt. Ryland Drennan, a veteran sea captain, in command of the liner President Lincoln, operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in trans-Pacific service.

Captain Drennan believes the elimination of liquor is a distinct advantage, and that the statement that no liquor is sold or allowed on these vessels should be made a part of the advertising of the shipping companies operating them. He would further state in all the advertising that the officers in charge of these vessels are sure to be sober under this ruling, and that there will be no drunkenness among the passengers. Voicing the opinions of a dozen other ship's officers talked to by the writer, Captain Drennan said:

American ships need no alibis or excuses because liquor has been eliminated from them. On the contrary, the fact of their being dry should be advertised and advertised at all times. If any person needs first-hand evidence of the advantages of travel on American dry ships, he should make two voyages across the Pacific, one on a vessel supplied with liquor and another on the prohibition ships of the shipping board. There are persons who are indicating as to whether he should travel on a wet or on a dry ship; let him talk, as I have talked, with scores of salesmen and other regular travelers between the United States and the Orient, those seasoned travelers who make up the bulk of the passenger traffic across the Pacific.

They may be old-time "wet" ships, they know what it used to be to have their slumbers disturbed by the drunken orgies of passengers; they know what it is to have an entire voyage made unpleasant by one or two parties of men and women—who have drunk too much and continued to drink too much all the way across the Pacific. They have the same regular travelers also know what it is to have a ship's officers in an uncertain mental condition through a drink too many. They know their lives are safer, the service is better, the food is more carefully prepared, and their comfort better looked after on a dry ship than on a wet one. There is no comparison between the comforts and conveniences of travel on a ship under the prohibition law and one without restriction as to the serving of liquor. These facts should be advertised to the world, through every advertisement published by the companies operating these dry American ships.

This talk of the loss of passenger traffic to American ships because of the cutting out of liquor on them is all false and all propaganda. It should be counteracted and the truth told that ships are safer, officers more reliable, service infinitely better, and travel more comfortable on liquorless ships than on the old wet kind. We have the finest ships in the world flying the American flag, and prohibition, well enforced, has increased every one of their fine points.

## AFRICAN-JAPANESE ENTENTE SOUGHT

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Kakichi Uchida, a prominent Japanese, had an interview with General Smuts and Mr. Malan, Minister of Mines, as a result of which an association will be established in the respective countries by which it is hoped each will get to know each other better.

Detailing the raw materials which Japan was in need of and might import from South Africa Mr. Uchida stated that diamonds reach Japan indirectly, but might in future be im-

ported direct. Also Japan might import from South Africa wool, skins, hides, coal, iron, asbestos, mica, marble, granite, and frozen meat.

As the result of the interview with General Smuts, it is expected that further negotiations will proceed through the proper channels. Mr. Uchida suggested that South Africa, in order to get to know the country better, should send representatives to Japan. Comparing South Africa with Europe and America in their present state, Mr. Uchida, who is completing his fifth world tour, said he thought the country had the greatest future of any he had seen. "I see everywhere," he said, "a spirit of new enterprise, which I could not find anywhere in Europe or America."

## FAIR OLD CLIPPER SHIP MAY BE BROUGHT TO BOSTON

Movement to Restore "Glory of the Seas," and Anchor as Lasting Memorial to American Shipping

A movement among Boston shipping men to bring to Boston the old clipper ship "Glory of the Seas," which has been used for some years on Puget Sound as a refrigerator ship for the storing of salmon. That old vessel, queen of the clipper ships of old-time days, may be broken up and sold for the iron that is in her, has

command of Capt. E. F. Sears and Capt. J. N. Knowles. It was what was known as a medium clipper type, being less sharp and with more of breadth than the ordinary extreme clipper ship of the time. Notwithstanding its vessel, queen of the clipper ships of old-time days, may be broken up and sold for the iron that is in her, has

old champion had been bought for a refrigerator ship. Its interior was changed and at one time it was under the flag of Uruguay. It was later sold under the United States Marshal's jurisdiction for \$4050 and was turned again into a fish cannery.

This old vessel won its fame honorably, its career being the busy one of the clipper ships of that day. It was a splendid example of the now decadent art of building wooden ships and when it was in port attracted the attention of many artists and writers as well as seafaring men of all nations.

Shipping men who have examined its hull say that it is as sound today as when it slid down the ways of McKay's shipyard at East Boston. The plan of bringing her to Boston, fathered by eastern men who are in business in Seattle, is to have the old vessel towed to Boston, to restore it as near as possible as it was in the days of its glory and to anchor it in Boston harbor as a lasting memorial of the glory of American shipping.

## TEACHERS OF SPEECH ARE TO CONVENE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Three hundred and fifty delegates from American colleges and universities will attend the seventh annual convention of the National Association of Teachers of Speech at New York University next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. In conjunction will be held the Eastern Public Speaking Conference. The sessions of the joint conference will be in the Little Theater.

Officers of the association are: Glenn Newton Merry, University of Iowa, president; John Dolman Jr., University of Pennsylvania, vice-president; Virginia Rodigan, high school, Racine, Wis., second vice-president; J. Q. Adams, University of Louisiana, third vice-president; Lousene G. Rousseau, Western Michigan State Normal School, secretary, and Ray K. Immel, University of Michigan, treasurer.

## CHECKER LIBRARY OPENED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—The checker collection of William Timothy Call and Melvin Brown, which were presented to the Brooklyn Public Library, have been catalogued and made available to the public. The library is now said to have the largest collection of checker literature of any public institution in the world.

## INSTILL THRIFT

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and all other kinds  
of white goods at prices  
lower than are featured at  
any other season in the  
year. Stock up linen  
chests for the months to  
come while these savings  
hold good.

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and in the leading winter resort hotels. In  
Pasadena, Hotel Maryland; in Santa Barbara, The  
Arlington; in Los Angeles, The Ambassador;  
in Del Monte, Hotel Del Monte; in Coronado,  
Hotel Del Coronado.

## 300,000 TEACHERS STOPPED SCHOOLING AT SEVENTH GRADE

Dr. Coffman Gives Figures to Show Majority of Teachers  
Are Inadequately Trained

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 23 (Special)—That 300,000 of the 700,000 teachers in the United States have never had regular public-school training above the seventh grade, was the statement made by Dr. L. D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, before the annual convention of the Southern California Teachers' Association, which closes its session here tonight.

Dr. Coffman also said that only 500,000 out of the 700,000 instructors have gone more than two years beyond the eighth grade in school, and added that Great Britain, Germany, and France all rank ahead of the United States.

Dr. Coffman's assertions resulted in a storm of discussion and today R. L. Lane, assistant superintendent of the Los Angeles schools, gave this statement to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "The figures given by Dr. Coffman are true. The reason for such a situation lies in the fact that the thousands of one-room country schools scattered all over the country do not pay enough money to get an educated teacher and the greater number of these schools bring down the average."

It was stated by Dr. A. H. Sutherland, head of the Department of Psychology and Research in Los Angeles, that such a condition was not true in California. The standard requirements for teachers and scale of salaries paid in this State are higher than all but a very few of the states, according to Dr. Sutherland.

More than 6000 teachers, from all parts of Southern California, attended the week's institute, and some of the most noted educators from middle

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of distinctiveness so instantly recognized.

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## T. S. DENTON LEADS INTERSTATE RACE

Title Defender, Layton, Goes  
Into Second Place in Billiard  
League Standing\*

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD LEAGUE STANDING	W	L	H.R.	P.C.
T. S. Denton, Kansas City 11	4	8	.818	
J. M. Layton, St. Louis 11	6	11	.700	
R. L. Cannefax, New York 12	2	11	.42	
Otto Reiselt, Milwaukee 13	7	11	.650	
Clarence Jackson, Detroit 12	9	9	.625	
Harry Wakefield, Milwaukee 11	9	11	.550	
C. A. McCourt, Pittsburgh 12	10	12	.50	
D. E. Paupmire, Toledo 11	11	11	.500	
M. H. Head, Toledo 11	7	11	.389	
John Hahman, Cleveland 8	10	14	.375	
Byron Gillette, Buffalo 7	8	10	.375	
George Lopez, Cleveland 7	5	13	.278	
Frank Lopez, Cleveland 7	7	19	.269	
E. W. Lookabaugh, Pittsburgh 6	13	8	.250	

\*Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—T. S. Denton of Kansas City, soundly entrenched in first place in the campaign for the championship of the National Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, is certain of retaining it for two weeks more, at least, for the players take vacations for that period with no contests in sight.

During the week J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., defending the title, wrested second place from R. L. Cannefax of New York, when the latter split a double bill with E. W. Lookabaugh of Pittsburgh. Layton improved his own average by taking two games from Frank Lopez of Cleveland.

Lopez found the travelling harder than Lookabaugh, winning only one of eight games, while the Pittsburgh player drew three from the journey. The Cleveland player divided with P. E. Paupmire of Chicago, but was repulsed by Harry Wakefield of Milwaukee, Layton and Denton. Lookabaugh lost doubles to C. A. McCourt, fellow townsmen, and to Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, and cleaned up on George Moore of New York.

The league was furnished a surprise by Clarence Jackson and Layton, who played Monday at Sedalia a pair of games, scheduled last for St. Louis. Layton apparently has abandoned St. Louis for his home town. Jackson divided the meeting with him, thus recording one of the best tours yet made, taking five of eight games on the road.

Apparently the race has settled down to a steady grind. Early games brought out a few sensations in the way of high runs and low innings, but there has been nothing of this kind for several weeks. Cannefax, however, approached within an inning of his own 32-inning low game in running out on Lookabaugh Thursday. Reiselt's 29-inning classic stands as the record. None of the players bettered their own high runs during the period.

Two New Yorkers are to take the road when play is resumed. Cannefax taking the swing to the middle west, while Moore confines himself to the middle Atlantic territory. There appears little chance of dislodging Denton from the top until he leaves home Jan. 15.

## WRESTLERS OF MANY LANDS TO COMPETE

With men who claim Bavaria, Italy, Poland, Spain, and the United States as their native lands scheduled to compete, the wrestling tournament which is to take place at Mechanics Hall Monday night will be much in the nature of an international competition.

The main event of the evening will bring together a Spanish wrestler, Andreas Castano, who is also a toreador of note in Spain, as well as heavyweight wrestling champion of that country, Cuba, and Mexico, and Renato Gardini, one time heavyweight title holder of Italy. Gardini has long been located in this country, and his followers believe that Castano will have quite a proposition on his hands.

Waldek Zbyszko and Henri Lobmeyer, the Bavarian champion, will meet in the runner-up to the main event. Zbyszko has held the world's heavyweight title, now possessed by Edward Lewis. Lobmeyer is expected to furnish ample opposition, having gained a full over Stanislaus Zbyszko in an exhibition match.

In the other event Frank Judson, Harvard University wrestling coach, and John Prindle, a wrestler of merit from Indiana, will meet. The work of Judson is fast coming to the fore and recent decide wins for the Crimson coach have brought him to the attention of his followers as a possible contestant for championship honors in the near future.

**DULUTH GAMES POSTPONED**  
DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 23.—(Special)—Evetson's postponed games, with Duluth in the western group of the United States A. A. first set for Dec. 21-22, have been dated for Jan. 18 and 19. Duluth's home season with a reception to Milwaukee, Jan. 4 and 5, but gets into action first at St. Paul, Dec. 26 and 27.

## CALIFORNIA FOOTBALL TEAM HAS A REMARKABLE RECORD

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 23.—New chapters in the football history of the Pacific coast were written by the University of California eleven during the last three seasons, in which it scored the record-breaking number of 27 victories without one defeat. Only one game, that against Washington & Jefferson, was tied.

The powerful California scoring machine, rated one of the strongest in the Nation, piled up 1220 points in its 28 games during the three seasons and held its opponents to 81 points. The Bears have scored 15 points to every one scored by an opposing team over the period.

California, during the three seasons, met the strongest teams it could find. All the Pacific Coast Conference elevens, including Washington State, Oregon, Southern California, Leland Stanford and Washington were played and defeated. In addition, the Bears two years ago won from Ohio State, then champion of the "Big Ten" and attempted to play Princeton, Yale or

## Three Star Three-Cushion Billiard Players



BYRON  
GILLETTE  
Buffalo



JOHN HAHMAN  
Cleveland

## DARTMOUTH HAS MANY VETERANS

Basketball Squad Will Resume Practice on Dec. 28—Zahn  
Is Coaching

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 23 (Special)—Dartmouth's varsity basketball squad will return to Hanover Dec. 28 to resume its daily practice sessions in preparation for the game with Knox College of Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 3, the fourth contest on the schedule and the first to be played after the Christmas holidays.

George Zahn, starting his fourth season as coach of Green basketball quintets, had a plethora of veteran material on hand when the first practice was held in November, and in addition nearly all of the members of last year's undefeated freshman team, which was coached by him and therefore familiar with his style of play. Zahn has cut the varsity squad to 17 men, and has settled on his first team lineup, which has started all of the early season games.

Capt. T. H. Cullen '23 is starting his third season at left forward for the Green. The diminutive leader was third high scorer in the Intercollegiate League last season and highest scorer in free throws. For his running mate Cullen has A. V. Goldstein '24, varsity football tackle for two seasons, and center and guard on last year's five. Coach Zahn has shifted him to forward this winter as he is a stronger player on the offensive than the defense.

As substitute forwards Coach Zahn has D. R. Moore '23, veteran of last year's team and football letter man for two seasons, and E. H. Edwards '25, center on the 1925 freshman quintet.

Karl Friedman '25 has won the center position. He played a forward on the freshman five a year ago and made more than 50 field goals in the 10 games played. He is heavier and taller this season, and so has been shifted to the pivot position. In the early games he has shown that his shooting is just as accurate as it was last year.

M. H. Watkins '24 is substitute center. He played on his freshman team two years ago and was on the varsity squad last winter. He played end on the football eleven this fall.

Under the auspices of the French Government a fleet of five motor vehicles is crossing the Sahara Desert for the purpose of proving the practicability of a trans-Saharan route from Touggourt, the most southerly town in Algeria, to Timbuctoo, where there is rail and water connection with the West African coast.

Using camels with normal load, this journey usually takes from six to seven months, although racing camels with light loads have covered the distance in two and a half months. By motor averaging 120 miles a day the end-to-end journey will be made in about two weeks. If as successful as anticipated a motor service will be started, thus opening up an enormously wealthy undeveloped region.

Four French vehicles are being used with rubber and canvas creeper bands. The power plant comprises a four-cylinder engine of 68 by 100mm bore and stroke, with a plain clutch and three-speed gearbox forming a unit with it. Cooling is by thermosyphon flow, with a bigger capacity radiator than used on the passenger cars, and a condenser on top of the radiator, and a couple of lateral radiators to left and right of the hood, just to the rear of the main radiator. The cooling system is so laid out that if traveling slowly with a following wind the current of air can pass from rear to front instead of from front to rear.

The electrical system has been revised to save weight.

Front axle, steering and front wheels are fitted with standard tires, 710mm by 90mm. size. The banjo type forged rear axle carries two direct drives. Thus with the three-speed gear box there are six gear combinations giving a speed range of from 1 to 25 miles an hour at normal engine speeds.

In the desert the gas consumption will be at the rate of about nine miles to the American gallon, which will give a range of about 700 miles. Along the route gasoline and water supply stations have been installed, so that refueling can be taken care of.

The excursion of one stretch of 800 miles from In-Salah to Tin-Zaouaten where no supplies of any kind can be obtained. While crossing here the convoy will be entirely out of touch with civilization.

Estimates made by the State Tax Commission, which controls automobile registration in New York State, predict that that Commonwealth will be the first in this country to tag more than 1,000,000 vehicles. According to these estimates it is predicted that there will be 1,000,000 passenger cars, 190,000 passenger cars, 193,000 motor trucks, 33,500 buses, 3295 trailers, and 27,950 motor cycles, a total of 1,113,944 motor vehicles in 1923. New York City alone will have 251,000 passenger cars, 72,000 trucks, 16,000 buses, and 125 trailers. In 1922 New York will collect its registration fees according to weight instead of price, horsepower, and age. Cars weighing 3500 pounds or less will pay 50 cents for each 100 pounds; cars over 3500, 75 cents per 100. The minimum fee is \$10 for six, eight, or twelve-cylinder cars and \$8 for any other car.

The lineup of the first team may be somewhat changed before the first Intercollegiate League game is played, but the 10 players mentioned will undoubtedly constitute the regular squad for the rest of the season.

Coach Zahn has been stressing a fast passing game with no shooting for the basket until the ball has been worked down close to the opponent's goal. Only occasionally are long shots attempted.

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## WASHINGTON HAS PROMISING TEAM

Indications Are That Coach Applegrau Will Have a Hard Playing and Aggressive Five

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23 (Special)—Washington University's basketball team, which will open its Conference season against Oklahoma here on Jan. 12, gives promise of being one of the best quintets the Red and Green has produced in several years.

Twenty candidates, including four members of last year's varsity squad and a number of former freshman stars, are working out every weekday at Francis Gymnasium. There are at least two capable players trying for each position, and the competition is expected to produce a hard-playing and aggressive team.

C. O. Applegrau, Illinois '17, who coached the team last year, will again have charge of the squad. Applegrau was a regular on the University of Illinois team that won the Western Conference championship in 1914-15, and the following year he was chosen for back guard on the All-Western team. He coached the Detroit Northern High School team into an interscholastic championship in 1918, and the following year led Allegheny College through a successful season.

The Red and Green were able to win only one Conference game last year, although four contests required an extra period of play and several others were lost by a slight margin. A conspicuous lack of material handicapped the team throughout the season.

This year, however, Coach Applegrau has plenty of material and is planning to produce a winner. Both the long and short passing game will be used, but the latter style of play will be favored owing to the fact that the Red and Green have plenty of speed at their disposal.

Capt. W. T. Thumser '23, will play center. Thumser is a brilliant floor-man and an accurate shot from any angle. This is his third and last year on the team.

A. C. Schnaus '24, back guard, is the other regular from last year's team around which the 1922-23 organization is being built. Schnaus is a powerful fellow and a bull on the defense. Last year was his first on the team.

Aldred W. Cantwell '24 and Frank D. Debolt '23 were also members of last year's squad, although they were not used regularly. Both men, however, have developed into varsity material. Cantwell will probably alternate with Schnaus at the guard, while Debolt will be available as a forward.

F. H. Wagner '25, who starred as a treacherous last year, will regularly play running guard. He is a good all-round player, equally able on attack and defense, and is extremely fast.

In J. H. Minner '25, who will work with Debolt at the other forward, Washington has a player destined to prove a star in Valley circles. Minner played on the freshman team two years ago, but did not attend the university last year. For all around ability he is second to none on the team and much is expected of him. He is also an accurate tosser of free throws from foul.

Members of last year's freshman squad are making a strong bid for regular places. J. G. Hutton '25, and M. V. Lyle '25, forwards; T. E. Quinn '26, and H. A. Weinick '25, guards; and F. D. Greene '25, a center, are sure to see action regularly. O. K. Neffs '25 and S. A. Weber '25, forwards, and P. K. Well '25, another center candidate, are showing promise of development.

C. M. Nupert '25, J. D. Taft '23, E. G. Harris '24, W. A. Fries '23, P. H. Manning '24 and P. W. Davidson '24 are upperclassmen trying for places on the team. None of these has had much experience.

The Red and Green schedule this year calls for 16 Conference games, nine of which will be played on the home floor. Washington will play two games with each team in the Conference except the Kansas Aggies. One of each pair of games will be played on the opponent's home court, with the exception of the games with Drake, both of which will be played in St. Louis.

**Cornell Five Will Take Holiday Trip**

**Basketball Team to Assemble Last of Next Week**

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 23 (Special)—A squad of 11 men, representing the survivors of a larger squad of some 50 to 60 who came out for the Cornell University basketball team about six weeks ago, will go on the road during the Christmas holidays to tune up for the regular season, including the Intercollegiate League contests, in a series of holiday practice games. The players have gone to their homes for the Christmas holidays, but they will come together again late next week to resume the trip, being scheduled to play St. Bonaventure at Allegheny, N. Y., on Jan. 1, University of Rochester at Rochester on Jan. 2, and Canisius College at Buffalo on Jan. 3.

This trip will probably settle the permanent line-up of the Cornell five for the important games that start in January. The principal problem confronting Coach H. B. Ortner has been and possibly still is, to develop a capable center to succeed W. P. Rippe '22, captain last season and for two years varsity center, one of the most reliable men on the team. The basketball ranks also lost by graduation C. N. Bakalew '22, forward; J. H. Porter '22, forward, and E. H. Cornish '22, guard.

The nucleus of veterans available at the beginning of the season consisted of Capt. J. H. Luther '23, right forward, G. H. Capron '24, left forward, and T. H. Crabtree '24, left guard, besides C. F. Wedell '24, a guard who had played in several

games last season, showing great promise, only to be compelled to retire about mid-season.

After he had tried out several new men at center Coach Ortner realized that he could not solve the problem by developing a youngster, and so shifted Captain Luther from forward to center, at the same time using Wedell as an alternate in the center position. Whether Luther will fit into this position and whether the team can be adjusted to him are problems to be settled by the holiday trip. Luther is a typical forward, and he has had no experience as a center but Ortner thinks he may develop. Should he prove satisfactory in this position, Wedell will probably be shifted to forward, where he will fight it out for a regular position with E. W. Meyers '25, a fast Montana who is making a fine bid for a regular place this year. Meyers was on the freshman squad last season.

At present Capron, of last year's varsity and Meyers are scheduled to play forwards until the issue between Luther and Wedell at center is settled. Should Wedell make the better center Luther of course will go back to his old position at right forward as he is one of the fastest men and the surest shot on the team.

Besides Crabtree, the leading guards are R. L. Maier '23 and M. L. Byron '24, both newcomers to varsity basketball, but with considerable experience on the intercollegiate teams. These men have made a good impression. In general it would seem that if the center problem can be satisfactorily adjusted, the Ithacans ought to develop a formidable basketball team, which, however, needs a good deal of practice before it can acquire the necessary smooth team play. In Luther they have one of the finest foul shooters in the league. The team, for the most part, is composed of young eager players, Luther being the only man who has been on the varsity for more than one year, and the enthusiasm is counted upon to offset the lack of seasoning. Indeed one of the difficulties with the Cornell five in the early part of last season was that too many of the players had been playing varsity basketball too long.

Basketball, in later years has become practically a major sport, though not so labeled. In fact, distinctions between major and minor sports are now abandoned by decision of the athletic council and each sport seeks its own level in student interest. Crowds of from 3000 to 4000 will see the league games this winter. The regular schedule follows:

Jan. 8—Colgate College at Ithaca; 9—University of Syracuse at Ithaca; 12—Columbia University at New York; 19—Yale University at New Haven; 20—College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York; 23—Bucknell University at Ithaca; 26—Princeton University at Ithaca.

Feb. 10—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 13—Columbia University at Ithaca; 16—Yale University at Ithaca; 17—Dartmouth College at Hanover; 22—Pennsylvania State College at Ithaca; 26—Princeton University at Ithaca.

March 3—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 8—Columbia University at Ithaca; 10—Yale University at Ithaca; 17—Dartmouth College at Ithaca.

**NACK WINS ILLINOIS TITLE**

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 23—Daniel Nack, of the Avon A. A., is the new amateur roller-skating champion of Illinois today. He won his victory last night in the three-mile time race at the fourth straight success in the tournament. His time was 10m. 58.1-5s. A teammate, Randolph Windsch, was second, and William Schriven of the Opal A. A. was third.

Gullion was the sensation of the Conference last season with his wonderful basket ability. In practice, so far this season, he has shown that he has not lost the ability to make baskets from any part of the floor. Coach

Lambert will build his scoring machine around Gullion, who plays center. D. V. Holwerda '23, who stepped in and took D. S. White's place at floor guard when he was declared ineligible, is out to hold the position again this year. W. H. Robbins '25.

**OPPIDANS DEFEAT COLLEGERS IN ANNUAL ETON WALL GAME**

**Former, Who Have Been Trying to Score a Goal for 81 Years, Win by 3 Shies to 0**

ETON, England, Dec. 8 (Special Correspondence)—For 81 years at least the Oppidans have been trying to score a goal against the Collegera in the strange but strenuous wall game that is played only at Eton College—England's famous public school—and, as they won this year by 3 shies to 0, will still to attain the summit of their ambition. This annual game, on St. Andrew's Day, between the boys living in the masters' houses and the Collegera, who reside in the college proper, is an event not to be missed by the enthusiastic Etonians, past or present, and, as a matter of fact, it is more than likely that Etonians are the only spectators who understand the play to any great extent. To the uninitiated, it is certainly a curious game.

The scene of action is a high brick wall in the Slough Road, and it is on the top of that that youthful Etonians congregate, and utter words, or rather sounds, of encouragement to the heaving mass of players beneath. Until the ball reaches calx, the vociferation goes unchecked, but when the ball is in calx there is observed, by order, a tense silence. Calx, it may be mentioned, is a space of 10 yards in front of each goal and is defined by a white line across the field of play at right angles to, but not reaching the wall. This line is terminated by a furrow some 12 yards out, and it is only in calx that a shy can be obtained, a shy being appealed for by the player who can, in a specially formed "bully," rather akin to a rugby football scrummage, hook up the ball with his foot and touch it with his hand. The wall plays an important part in this performance, which is stoutly opposed and calls forth not a few Spartan qualities.

The player who considers he has accomplished the feat shouts "Got it," and should the referee acquiesce, is allowed a shy, or throw, at goal. As the goal, at one end, is the trunk of an elm tree and, at the other, a small door, the chance of a shy being "converted" is exceedingly remote: indeed, since records of the game have been kept, only three goals have been scored—all by collegers, in 1842, 1855, and 1909. Ten unsuccessful shies are equivalent to one successful one. The space before the tree is termed bad calx, that before the door, good calx, the appellations presumably having some bearing on the fact that a left-footed kick is required on route for the tree.

As the wall figures so prominently in the game, it is not surprising that the three men in each team whose duties lie nearest it should be pro-

## PURDUE FIVE HAS BRIGHT OUTLOOK

**Prospects for Another Basketball Championship Team Are Very Good**

LA FAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 23 (Special)—Chances for Purdue University to capture the Conference basketball championship are very good as Coach W. L. Lambert has four of his five regulars back again this season. R. A. Miller '22, star back guard was the only regular from last year's championship five who is lost. The Old Gold and Black players have a schedule of 12 Conference games and three contests with other colleges.

This season's squad has about 25 men on it. Coach Lambert who had been busy up till last week with the football squad has not had a good opportunity to see his candidates in action. B. B. Gullion '25, All-Conference center, had charge of the daily workouts, while Coach Lambert was with the football squad. The first cut which will bring the squad down to 15 players will not be made before two weeks.

Coach Lambert came to Purdue in 1916 and brought the team out of the cellar to a first division position. He left in 1917 to take charge of athletics at Camp Taylor. Returning in 1918, he was given a squad of inexperienced men out of which to mold a five. His results, while satisfactory, did not bring a championship. Starting the 1919 school semester, several veterans who had been in the army returned to resume their studies. After losing the first two Conference games, Coach Lambert's men came back and took the remaining 10 games by large scores. That year Purdue finished in second place. The 1920-21 season saw Coach Lambert with two regulars and one substitute back. This time he brought his team to the finish for a title for the championship. Last year his men had an undisputed hold on the title. Coach Lambert is one of the most popular coaches on the athletic staff at Purdue.

A. B. Masters '22, captain of this season's team, is playing his third year on the squad. His position is at forward. His first year, he was used as a substitute in practically every game. Last season, with W. G. Eversman '23, as his running mate at forward, he was able to break up the ball and take the ball down the floor. Masters is not in command this year. Eversman has been playing football and is in good shape for his final year on the team. His previous record is the same as Masters'.

Gullion was the sensation of the Conference last season with his wonderful basket ability. In practice, so far this season, he has shown that he has not lost the ability to make baskets from any part of the floor. Coach Lambert will build his scoring machine around Gullion, who plays center. D. V. Holwerda '23, who stepped in and took D. S. White's place at floor guard when he was declared ineligible, is out to hold the position again this year. W. H. Robbins '25.

A correspondent of a leading agricultural weekly suggests the substitution of a Leghorn hen for the turkey as the national bird. Some poultrymen would insist that the Rhode Island Red or the Plymouth Rock, white or barred, had a greater claim to supremacy than the Leghorn. But that the turkey is scarcely the popular Thanksgiving and Christmas bird it once was is evident from the golden flavor of the market quotations in holiday season, practically the only season in which there is appreciable bad times on the farm this winter.

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This year's contest, yielding the Oppidans their third consecutive victory and their twenty-ninth in history, was neither so exciting nor so exacting as those of last year and the year before. The Collegera were considered the more likely to win, but their knowledge of the finer points of the game was discounted by their lack of weight and, after some 20 minutes, the Oppidans playing toward the tree, obtained a shy, per M. R. Bridgeman, a son of the Home Secretary. Two more shies followed by the same player, but all missed their mark. After the interval, Collegera held their ground better, but they could not force their way into calx, and the end came without alteration to the score. In the past, the Collegera, who, although outnumbered by more than a dozen to one, are ardent devotees of the game, have gained 27 wins, whilst 25 games have been drawn. The annual field game between Old Etonians at Oxford University and those at Cambridge went to the former by three points to two, whilst in the final match for the Junior House Cup, donated in 1865, Mr. M. D. Hill's house defeated Mr. S. G. Lubbock's, by 9 points to 0.

In the two teams that participated in the "big" game at the wall were personalities of considerable importance. In the minor world of Eton, Bridgeman, the successful shy-gainer, is captain of the Oppidans, captain of the eleven, joint-keeper, with R. G. Kennerley-Rumford of the fives, president of the Eton Society and joint-editor, with A. G. Wansbrough of the "Eton College Chronicle"; Wansbrough is captain of the school and W. P. Bull is joint-keeper of the field and joint-keeper of the Wall, with R. Renwick and A. R. D. Watkins, respectively. The teams:

Oppidans—C. J. Bridge, C. S. Anderson, R. G. Kennerley-Rumford, walls; W. P. Bull and M. R. Bridgeman, seconds; R. B. Renwick, R. G. Fielden and J. E. Hurley, outsiders; K. de C. Holme, L. E. Gunther and J. F. Milburn, behinds.

Collegera—W. H. Christie, R. E. S. Turner and H. F. Blakiston, walls; A. G. Wansbrough, seconds; J. O'Dwyer and W. C. A. Milligan, outsiders; A. R. D. Watkins, B. R. Renwick-Smith and H. M. O'Connor, behinds.

Referee—A. M. Goodhart. Umpires—The Hon. G. W. Lyttleton and A. E. Conybeare.

a former All-State high school floor guard, is counted on to give Holwerda a hard battle for the place.

F. E. Treat '23 and E. M. Hawkins '24, substitute forwards last year, are being tried out for the back guard position. L. L. Stewart '25 and F. J. Wellman '25, who played with the freshman last year and who made the football team this fall, are two other strong candidates for the back guard position. E. A. Long '23 and F. L. Davis '24, substitute forwards last year, complete Coach Lambert's list of experienced men.

The remainder of the squad have had considerable experience on high school teams, but have never been of the varsity squad. The most promising players among these are: A. D. Heffner '24, J. K. Tompkins '23, J. P. Moss '24, and H. C. Holwerda '23, forwards, will be valuable men for Coach Lambert to use in practice games against the varsity. P. W. Neuman '25, star on the freshman team last year, is working hard to be Gullion's understudy at the center position. G. W. Kennedy '23, and J. G. Christie '24 are two other back guard candidates, but lack experience.

**U. S. GOLFERS TO INVADE CUBA**

New York, Dec. 23—John Farrell, president of Quaker Ridge, and George Barnes of Palm Beach, will invade Cuba next year to engage in a series of exhibition matches. Their first stop will be at the Hotel Country Club, and Farrell and Barnes will play in several tournaments in the south early in the year and will leave for Havana immediately after the finish of the San Antonio tournament. They are scheduled to sail from New Orleans on Feb. 10.

## Illinois President for College Games

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23—DECLARING his belief in inter-collegiate games, David Kinley, president of the University of Illinois, said in a message read at the dinner of the Chicago Illini Club to the Illinois football team and coaches last night that they should be considered as legitimate parts of educational programs along with physical sports and intramural sports, and fostered to the extent that they are a helpful division of the field of education.

"Inter-collegiate contests may be regarded as the third division of a physical education program," the message said.

"They become objectionable only when they displace intramural sports or are out of proportion with the rest of the program.

"I speak only of their educational value and place. They are, so to speak, the prize exhibitions participated in by those who have through proper training become entitled to be selected as the representatives of the general society of nations."

"Viewed from this angle, inter-collegiate contests become a matter for the faculties to foster to the extent that they are a legitimate and helpful division of the field of education."

*brief statement is not confined, but the editor must remain sole judge of their credibility, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.*

*Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

mitted on our soil. "Never forget" they say to us. But never to forget, it is to keep forever the same resentment, it is to perpetuate the spirit of war.

That we are not a militaristic nation is well understood; we are all desirous of living hereafter in peace, even with the Germans. Every day, however, in conversation, and in a number of articles in our journals, there are expressions which cruelly hurt the German people—this with no advantage to us, but quite the opposite.

"... And which supply ammunition to the anti-French propaganda of the pan-German group which preaches revenge. ... Then, too, we must recognize that Germany is passing through a frightful economic crisis, and despite the prosperity, apparent rather than real, of the German industry, there is a great distress.

"Viewed from this angle, inter-collegiate contests become a matter for the faculties to foster to the extent that they are a legitimate and helpful division of the field of education."

"In the presence of a punishment so terrible, which strikes the innocent, it is not fitting, without giving up any of our legitimate reparations, at any rate to modify a little the tone of our words and of our press, and to testify to those who have no responsibility for the culpable excesses of the war? The people

## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Anecdotes of César Franck  
Related by André Messager

Paris Nov. 29

Special Correspondence

**I**N CONNECTION with the centenary of César Franck, André Messager, the composer, made a statement in one of the recent issues of the *Figaro* which was most interesting. Speaking of Franck, he said:

"He was a member of the committee of the Société Nationale for a long time and became its president on the resignation of Saint-Saëns. No one was a more earnest attendant of the Sunday afternoon sessions than he. He showed the liveliest interest in the numerous works that were submitted and exercised always a generous indulgence in their examination. The committee was composed of men much younger than Franck, yet never would he in this wide world have allowed one of his new compositions to go on a program without their vote of approbation. He was solicitous to a degree in conforming to the standards they stood for."

"Vacation time was the only one that he could consecrate to composing, absorbed at other times as he was in his duties as organist and professor. Each year, at the early October reunion of the committee, the following typical scene would take place. 'Well, cher maître, Franck would be asked, 'have you brought us something new this year?' 'Yes,' he would invariably reply, 'I have accomplished some good work.' And this work would be nothing less than the quintet, the *Prélude, Choral and Fugue*, the *Variations Symphoniques*, the *String quartet* or the *Sonata for piano and violin*. I can picture him now,

seated at the piano, playing his compositions to us, and waiting for the result of the vote. The vote, mind you, was not always altogether unanimous; for the quintet there were two that were negative. But I think that those two opponents have often regretted that day. This piece, the first of a series of chamber music done in his latter period, was produced Jan. 17, 1880. At the piano was Saint-Saëns, while the quartet was composed of Marsick, Remy, Van Woefelghem, and Loys. So great was the success it achieved that, contrary to custom, it was presented for a second time with the same artists. Mlle. Poitevin taking Saint-Saëns' place.

"Finally, still another execution took place after the publication of the work, and the honor fell to me to play the piano part along with Lefort, Guidé, Vanneréau, and Loëb. From that period has the great renown of the piece gone forth, at least among musicians.

"Another pleasant souvenir is that of when the members of the committee had the habit of coming together at a dinner at the end of each season. This particular year there were Fauré, d'Indy, Duparc, Chabrier, and others, and the idea came to us at the end of the dinner to take 'Father' Franck to the Folies-Bergères. He consented readily, but I'll never forget the expression of astonishment that came over his face when he reached the place. Music halls were things that did not exist in the life of César Franck, and the sole expression of opinion that he emitted was, 'C'est très intéressant.' But I don't think he ever gave the place another thought."

Novelties on Program  
of Boston Symphony

The ninth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux conductor, took place yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The program was as follows:

Spontini—Overture to "La Vestale"; Stravinsky—Suite No. 1 from the Ballet, "Hadjukha" after Pergolesi; Smetana—Symphonic Poem "Vitava"; Dohnányi—Concerto for Violin and Orchestra; Wagner—Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde."

Albert Spalding was the soloist.

The overture to Spontini's "Vestale," performed for the first time in 1807, was played yesterday for the first time at these concerts. Thus it waited for over 100 years to come to performance here and there is no reason to doubt that it may wait another hundred before another performance. It was interesting merely as a curiosity. It is in a style long since gone out of fashion, a style composed equally of bombast and triviality, partaking in not a few particulars of the character of the composer himself. Yet Spontini was considered no mean musician in his day and held majestic sway as the arbiter of things operatic. Mr. Monteux has oftentimes been more happy in his choice of pieces for revival.

Stravinsky has treated Pergolesi's music for the most part kindly. Only here and there do his extravagances in matters of orchestration crop out. In the final movement the glissando on the trombone (more often associated with the music of the dance hall) and the passages for a solo double bass seem out of keeping with the gentle, unaffected character of Pergolesi's music. So, too, is the shriek of the piccolo in the opening measures of the Scherzino. Otherwise the music is not too modernized. The use of solo stringed instruments, contrasted with the larger group (a device familiar to students of Corelli's concerti grossi and similar works) is a happy revival of a time honored procedure. This suite was played for the first time in America.

Dohnányi's Concerto was given its first performance in Boston. Its four movements contain much that is effective, much that is novel, yet there is no striving for new things; the music is natural, unlabored, expressive. Only in the opening cadenzas and passage work for the solo violin at the beginning of the first and last movements does the music seem somewhat purposeless and long drawn out. The playing of both soloist and orchestra was deserving of the highest praise and the concerto was a welcome relief from the over-familiar pieces which violinists usually choose for the display of their talents.

Wagner and Smetana contributed the right amount of well-known music to this novel program, that those doubtful and even suspicious of the untried might have some musical comfort during the afternoon. To be sure the concerto was received with some favor, but the applause for Spontini and Stravinsky was sparingly accorded. Regardless of the musical appeal of these compositions, of which opinions may vary, the remarkably fine playing of the orchestra and the skill of the conductor were worthy of greater encouragement. S. M.

Paderewski and Hofmann  
Heard in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 19 (Special Correspondence) — Paderewski never was so greatly and completely Paderewski to the hearing and thinking of Philadelphians as he was in the recital that returned him to the Academy of Music. His program was heard in a devotional hush save for the applause that compelled five encores and was still insatiable. This was so much more than mere piano music. The element of personal exhibition was utterly absent. Here is a history

maker who has made the piano a medium of eloquence still more potent than the speaking voice that he has used so tellingly. His performance transcended mechanics, technique and pianistics.

Yet the technique, as to which some had misgivings beforehand, has neither roughened nor thickened through any respite from the keys. It seemed, if anything, abler than ever to say what the music-maker wished it to declare for him. After half-a-dozen rolling preliminary chords to wake the instrument and silence those before him, he started with Mendelssohn's "Variations Sériesées," and under these thoughtful fingers fullest meaning is ascribable to the qualifying adjective. The music sounded greater than as Mendelssohn meant it and made it—the effect of a truly penetrative and philosophic interpretation. The Schumann Fantasy, op. 17, next in order, bears directions from the composer, indicating his desire to have it played with a temperamental variation of mood and manner, and in this spirit it was performed. Beethoven's Sonata "Allegro passionata" was the fit sequel. It was a reading majestic in design, burrowing to the very fundament of human life in those reverberant lower octaves, in which the left hand showed its enormous tactile sinew unimpaired. There had to be an encore, and it was Schubert's A flat Impromptu.

The Chopin group comprised the G minor Ballade; the Nocturne, op. 37, No. 2; the B flat minor Mazurka, op. 24, No. 4; the Scherzo in C sharp minor. A rarely thoughtful listener observed: "He is of the number of pianists who make an inspiring use of their silences as a background. And everything that he plays sounds as though it were born of the fresh inspiration of the moment—not learned long since, and now played to display an accomplishment." Through three numbers of Liszt the inspiration continued. The Liszt offerings were: "Au bord d'une source," "Etude de concert, F minor," and the famous E major Polonaise. The first of these was a miraculously fountain-shower of unthinnabulating percussion, delicately liquid as the yellow grapes of Corinth. The Polonaise, mightily out-given, preluded four encores, that gave one to wonder at the pianist's generosity. These appendices were: "Meine Freuden"—Liszt's arrangement of a Polish song; Liszt's "Second Rhapsody"; Paderewski's Minuet, eagerly hailed; Mendelssohn's "Spinning Song," taken at airplane speed.

By a dramatic coincidence, affording piano devotees a rare opportunity for comparative study of the styles of the instrument, Josef Hofmann played on the evening of the same day in the same hall, and likewise began his program with the "Variations Sériesées" of Mendelssohn. The concert was just half the length of Paderewski's, lasting but an hour and a quarter. But every minute was filled "with 60 seconds' worth of distance run." The Mendelssohn variations were played with a smart explicitness, a polished accuracy that was neither frigid nor over-literal. The word "virile" can never be very far from one's thoughts when listening to Hofmann. The physique of the man seems iron-muscled when he seeks to draw out with a sense of satisfied expectation the piano's uttermost reserves of if that is possible. Symphony in C

St. Louis Orchestra Plays  
a Boccherini Symphony

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19 (Special Correspondence) — Boccherini, since his day, had little celebrity, save as the composer of a single elegant little minuet. In his day, however, he had to be a greater composer than his contemporary Mozart. Master of a light and graceful style, Boccherini's name is scarcely associated with the symphony, with that thought which projects itself in elongated and large terms. So that when a Symphony by Boccherini was announced to open the fifth program of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Dec. 15 and 16, the "connoisseurs" were at once interested. From the meager biographical details of the music histories, they began to inform themselves about this eighteenth century composer. He had written 125 string quartets, 91 string quartets and a mass of other music, including 20 symphonies. Well, the Italian had done a man's work, and when we sat ourselves down to listen to, rather than read about, music history, it was a Wagner singer.

The concluding numbers were Richard Wagner's "Faust Overture" and Wotan's farewell and magic fire scene from "Die Walküre." Paul Althouse, tenor, sang two very varied numbers, "Una Furtiva Lagrima," from "L'Elisir d'Amore," by Donizetti, and "The Preilgish," from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." Mr. Althouse was disappointing in the Donizetti aria, but was magnificent in the "Preilgish." He is a Wagner singer.

F. L. W.

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"Grand Canal, Venice," From Etching by Frank M. Armington.

power. Yet he can and does easily master the transports; he "rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm" at will. Nothing could have been more sedately gracious, courtly and old-worldly than his Gluck, Gavotte, as Brahms so masterfully revamped it. A martial élan was infused into the Beethoven "Ruins of Athens" march, which is overworked by pianists great and small, and deserves a rest. The Chopin Polonaise in A was the fiery encore, and it was Schubert's A flat Impromptu.

The Chopin group comprised the G minor Ballade; the Nocturne, op. 37, No. 2; the B flat minor Mazurka, op. 24, No. 4; the Scherzo in C sharp minor. A rarely thoughtful listener observed: "He is of the number of pianists who make an inspiring use of their silences as a background. And everything that he plays sounds as though it were born of the fresh inspiration of the moment—not learned long since, and now played to display an accomplishment." Through three numbers of Liszt the inspiration continued. The Liszt offerings were: "Au bord d'une source," "Etude de concert, F minor," and the famous E major Polonaise. The first of these was a miraculously fountain-shower of unthinnabulating percussion, delicately liquid as the yellow grapes of Corinth. The Polonaise, mightily out-given, preluded four encores, that gave one to wonder at the pianist's generosity. These appendices were: "Meine Freuden"—Liszt's arrangement of a Polish song; Liszt's "Second Rhapsody"; Paderewski's Minuet, eagerly hailed; Mendelssohn's "Spinning Song," taken at airplane speed.

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F. L. W.

Frank M. Armington's  
Etchings in Paris

Paris, Dec. 1

Special Correspondence

**T**HE exhibition at the Galerie Guot of Frank M. Armington's works testifies to the well-known Canadian artist's versatility in subject, matter, and medium. Many people know Mr. Armington as a skillful oil-painter.

But fewer know him as an etcher.

And for many it was a revelation and a pleasant surprise to find a large group of lithographs and water colors.

Mr. Armington is interested in landscapes and portraits. When he has exhausted one country he tries another: Algeria, the South of France, Paris, Brittany, have in turn been visited by Mr. Armington. He excels at fixing the particularities of a site and a personage. The colors are appropriate to the subject. His Algerian landscapes are appealing by the unexpected themes all bathed in sunlight. Brittany has inspired serene landscapes which show sentiment.

Paris is expressed pleasingly in "The Pont-Neuf from the Quai du Louvre" and the "Pont-Royal." The characters of the different types he has encountered in his wanderings are brought out with acuteness. The portrait of a young Arab girl is one example and his conscientious studies of Breton types are others.

The etchings shown at the Galerie Guot are among the best work which Mr. Armington has done. Here are the quaint streets of old Paris which he renders so well. Here is the Mont Saint-Michel. In Italy he has felt the finesse, the subtlety, the aristocracy of buildings and landscapes. Nothing is finer than his well-balanced "Grand Canal, Venice."

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# Beacons still on Beacon Hill

by Abbie Farwell Brown



MERRY CHRISTMAS! Ply the brass knocker and come in! We have swept and garnished our old house smartly for you. We have festooned greens about the ancient mantels and over the old portraits. We have lighted the yule log of tradition, and wreathed the innocent fruit-punch-bowl with New England evergreens. We have made little cakes after the recipe of our great-grandmothers, kept in tattered blue chaphooks and handed down from daughter to daughter. Above all, forgetting the mere garish light of ordinary days, we have set candles in every window, three and three and three, to shine out upon the narrow, quaint street and welcome the Guest. Welcome to every guest who comes in the name of Friendship. The old Hill is "at home" tonight, with spacious hospitality. Merry Christmas to all!

Since first the white man came to Boston, the light of hospitality has never been dimmed on Beacon Hill. Christmas has always been more or less observed here; though it is only within a generation that keeping open house and candle-lighting have been generally popular. The Hill was never Puritan. It had naught to do with Endicott and his grim band who stopped the Mayday revels at Merrymount; nor with Wintrop and his "reformers." The men who first leveled and settled the slopes of Beacon Hill after the Revolution were of a different sort.

But I like to recall the hospitality of our "first citizen" of all, the pioneer of Shawmut. When the emigrants to Charles-town were looking in vain for the water necessary to their settlement, one lone man was already enjoying the springs of Shawmut, which whole peninsula is his undisputed domain. Shawmut means the Place of Springs. And William Blackstone's original house stood on the west slope of Beacon Hill, between what is now the Common and Charles River. An "excellent spring" of water he had close to his cabin, where he lived in exiled content, surrounded by his kine and pets, his flowers and orchards, and his library of fine books. Books already on Beacon Hill in 1625! That sounds right. Blackstone was a scholar and a gentleman. He had come away from England with Robert-Gorges five years after the Pilgrims settled Plymouth, five years before Boston was founded. He had been living in the wilderness with a white neighbor nearer than Mr. Thompson, down on his island in the harbor which still bears his name. Five years quite alone, yet safe among the Indians, who had no good cause to love the white man! He traded with them for pelts, and must have impressed them with his gentleness and amiability, winning their confidence, if not their love.

#### The Hill's First Christmas Party

How did he do it? I like to imagine it began at Christmas-tide, before his peace was invaded by other white men. I like to think that Blackstone lighted the first Christmas candle on Beacon Hill. He was a Churchman, not a Puritan. But doubt on his first Christmas Eve in the wilderness he put a candle in

his cabin window, according to old custom. Just as candles were being lighted at that time in the windows of all Europe, to guide the Christ Child's feet down the old streets. Presently, I think, some wondering, timid savages drew near the little spark, curious about the ways of this stranger. Then, of course, William came to his cabin door, smoking the pipe of peace in a sign which they could understand, and beckoned them inside, promising good cheer to his first guests.

Imagining that little group in the cabin's dim shadows. Blackstone in his pioneer's costume of skin and furs, sitting by the blazing yule log telling the Christmas story, the dusky chiefs lounging about the floor, the pets of wild animals, listening with wondering grins, perhaps a dog, curled up watchfully at his master's feet. Maybe after the story William made his guests a posset of cider from his famous apples. Maybe they popped corn together in the Indian fashion. Doubtless before his guests departed he gave each a little gift of English vegetables, or dried fruit, new to them, or rosy apples from his orchard on the slope above the river. So ended the first Christmas party on Beacon Hill!

#### Not Forgetting the Animals

And afterwards, surely William went out to make happy his humble beasts before the holy night should be over. In the stable were his cow and chickens, and the famous great "moose-colored bull" which he had trained to bridle and saddle, and which he used to ride about the acres of his little farm, through the rows of pear and peach and apple trees brought from England.

At last the little candle was snuffed out in the cabin. All was still on the slopes of blueberry and juniper and wild rose bushes. Then at midnight did those good beasts—according to the old legend of Christmas—kneel and bow the head, making dumb obeisance to a great Reality? There was none to see; there were no bells to chime, no carol-singers, no throngs of happy loiterers as tonight on Beacon Hill. Only one solitary white man to greet the morning with a cry of "Chris is born! Peace on earth to men of good will!"

This fantasy of the first Christmas party may or may not be true. But it is certain that the first recorded action of a white citizen of Shawmut was one of hospitality. It is a matter of history, thus:

As soon as Blackstone heard that the new settlers at Charles-town were unable to find water for their needs, he waded across the river and straightway invited the Puritans to settle on his peninsula. He showed them where to land, and where to find springs. They came, but not to the Hill. They settled in the North End, and there built their meeting house. It was generous of Blackstone to invite them. He had come out into the wilderness to be alone, to study and meditate. He soon sold out his acres to the crowding newcomers, and retreated further, into the wilderness of Rhode Island. But on his Hill the Puritans set their Beacon, to guide the mariners at sea and be a first welcome to the colonists, who began to pour into Boston Harbor.

Just where Blackstone's spring of "excellent water" was we cannot state. But his farmstead must have been close by Louisburg Square. What more likely than that the "crystal well" in my own cellar, forty foot deep, with the ancient remains of lead pipes starting from it in various directions, is the very spring? There may be others bubbling from some hidden brook, rival of the Subway. But this one is lined with cobbles, just as was the later-identified well which Blackstone is known to have dug in Rhode Island. Yes, under West Cedar Street, I feel sure, was that source of Blackstone's hospitality.

If he began the candle-lighting custom, it is hard to say positively who revived it in our day. Perhaps it was one of those simultaneous inspirations that so often happen in groups of similar ancestry and tradition. I am convinced that it was somebody on West Cedar Street, again probably Arthur Shurtliff, head of the Park Department, who set four candles in his family home on West Cedar Street nearly a generation ago. His opposite neighbors, the Nutters, certainly installed the custom very early, and so did the family of the Rev. Christopher Eliot, close by. Anyway, here we shine!

Hark! Don't you hear the faint sound of voices singing "Adeste Fideles"? A group of Waits are beginning their carols somewhere on the Hill. You had better hurry! But you must leave your motor car at the foot of the Hill, where once the river washed close up to the dwellings of Oliver Wendell Holmes, James T. Fields, where Sara Orne Jewett visited, and Thackeray was a guest. You must come on foot, as the shepherds came to Bethlehem. For tonight our narrow streets are reserved for simple foot-farers.

What narrow streets they are! How wavering and far from level, the plague of chauffeurs; but the joy of young poets and artists, who would fain turn the decorous Hill into a sort of Greenwich Village (but they can't!). Other cities have made fun of Boston streets which they declare must have been laid out by some meandering ancestral cow. Well, what if Blackstone's moose-colored bull did inaugurate

these crooked paths through the bushy pastures? I am proud of it! There are courts where a barn may have stood, or a rope walk or a pump. Quaint alleys trodden by the feet of slaves—oh yes, slaves once on the south slope of the Hill. But here also the beacon of Freedom was first kindled in a little Negro chapel which few of us know, as it is now a synagogue. There is a one-story structure still—sacred to books—with barn doors for a hypothetical cow, on proud Mount Vernon Street!

#### Uncurtailed Windows

You will probably pass down Beacon Street on your way to our celebration, past the site of the stately houses that Hancock and John Singleton Copley built, the earliest on the Hill, which was then "away off in the country." Hospitable homes they were, in a large way. Past also the house of Francis Parkman, you go, looking out on the beloved Common where the great civic Christmas tree stands, ablaze with lights. What merry crowds are going the same way! Wearing sprigs of holly and mistletoe, bearing tempting packages, up and down the Hill they parade; wishing Merry Christmas as they pass friend or stranger; dropping in at the illuminated houses of friends; stopping to hear the choirs sing; staring unabashed into the uncurtailed windows that invite curiosity on this one night.

You catch glimpses of old family portraits by Copley and West and Gilbert Stuart. The windows show every variety of decoration: little shrines; candles arranged in old candelabra, flowers in priceless china, treasures brought over by the old clipper-ships in days when Boston traded largely with the East. On the steps are wreaths in every kind of ingenious combination of green and colors, flowers and fruit, bayberries and holly. On the steps stand baby Christmas trees. The Hill seems to be turning its beauty inside out!

Here you are, on the original acres of old Blackstone. Hospitality and letters; ancient shibboleths of the Hill. Look up the austere beautiful slope of Chestnut Street, with its old lime trees and fine "colonial" fronts. They shine in a fairy glow: houses where the famous old Radical Club showed hospitality to every strange new ism and ology; where lived at various times Edwin Booth, Prescott, Parkman, Motley, Dana, Mrs. Howe, Dr. Holmes. I remember the Poet coming down this ancient way once when I was a child, laying kind hands on my long curlis. Follow the sound of music, and you will turn the corner into narrow Willow Street. Hello! What a crowd outside a cobbler's tiny stall! In his window he has made a Christmas tableau of miniature figures. And behind it himself sits playing wistful Italian carols on his fagotto, enjoying an artist's triumph. Glance down little Acorn Street with its single sidewalk swarming, its hospitable knockers tapping. Did you ever see a quainter byway?

#### Dwellers of Other Days

Mount Vernon Street next opens a wide, fair vista of stately homes, some set back of cobble court-yards, some with open lawns in front. Up there, where children are thronging, a gowned choir is singing under the arch of the State House, every boy carrying a lighted lantern. The people who listen may well be hearing also, above the chorus, other voices that sang sweetly once upon our Hill. Close by is the later home of T. B. Aldrich; below, opposite to where Channing lived, Margaret Deland had a house, in the days when her big dog used to escort me part way to school, holding my little paw in his huge jaws, very carefully.

Doubtless you will next turn into the little township of Louisburg Square. Don't you wish you knew the secret gate into that fenced inclosure where Columbus and Aristotle camp coolly under the trees? It has always been my dream to find that missing clue! Walk slowly over the old cobblestones, spattered with candle-shine. Does the crowd remember that at No. 4 Howells lived, when he was editing the Atlantic? And wouldn't the children be pleased to know that at No. 10 Louisa Alcott passed happy days in her prosperity? Here that old Brahmin her father, Bronson Alcott, passed away; at No. 20 Jenny Lind was married. A singing group is turning down Pinckney Street. Steep and breath-taking, that little way; but quick with tradition. Louise Guiney, the beloved poet, once lived at No. 16. Her friend, Alice Brown, still dwells at No. 11, the quaint house of a former favorite writer, E. P. Whipple. At No. 20 is the plain house where the Alcott family waited patiently for luck to turn in their direction. And at No. 54 Nathaniel Hawthorne visited his friend, Hilliard. Indeed, nearly every house on the Hill has some precious association with letters or art.

At 84 Pinckney Street, in the house where "The Story of a Bad Boy" was written, another dear personality was once housed. Charles Dickens! A name forever associated with Christmas cheer. He was a guest here when the newly-married Aldriches lived in the quaint little house with its iron-barred gate. If all the Christmas revelers who loved his name knew, and were to stop and carol before that door, what a chorus would echo in our ears!

Peep into Bellingham Court, by all means, or Revere Street Place, close by. It is a real fairy-tale scene, with its Christmas trees and garlands. We have trees here and there on our own crooked West Cedar Street; baby westcedars, that make an excuse for the otherwise meaningless name. And we have evergreen memories, too. These "calico blocks" are associated with great names: Charles Sumner, Admiral Decatur, N. P. Willis, Parsons the poet, Percival Lowell who talked with Mars, Edward MacDowell who heard the music of the spheres.

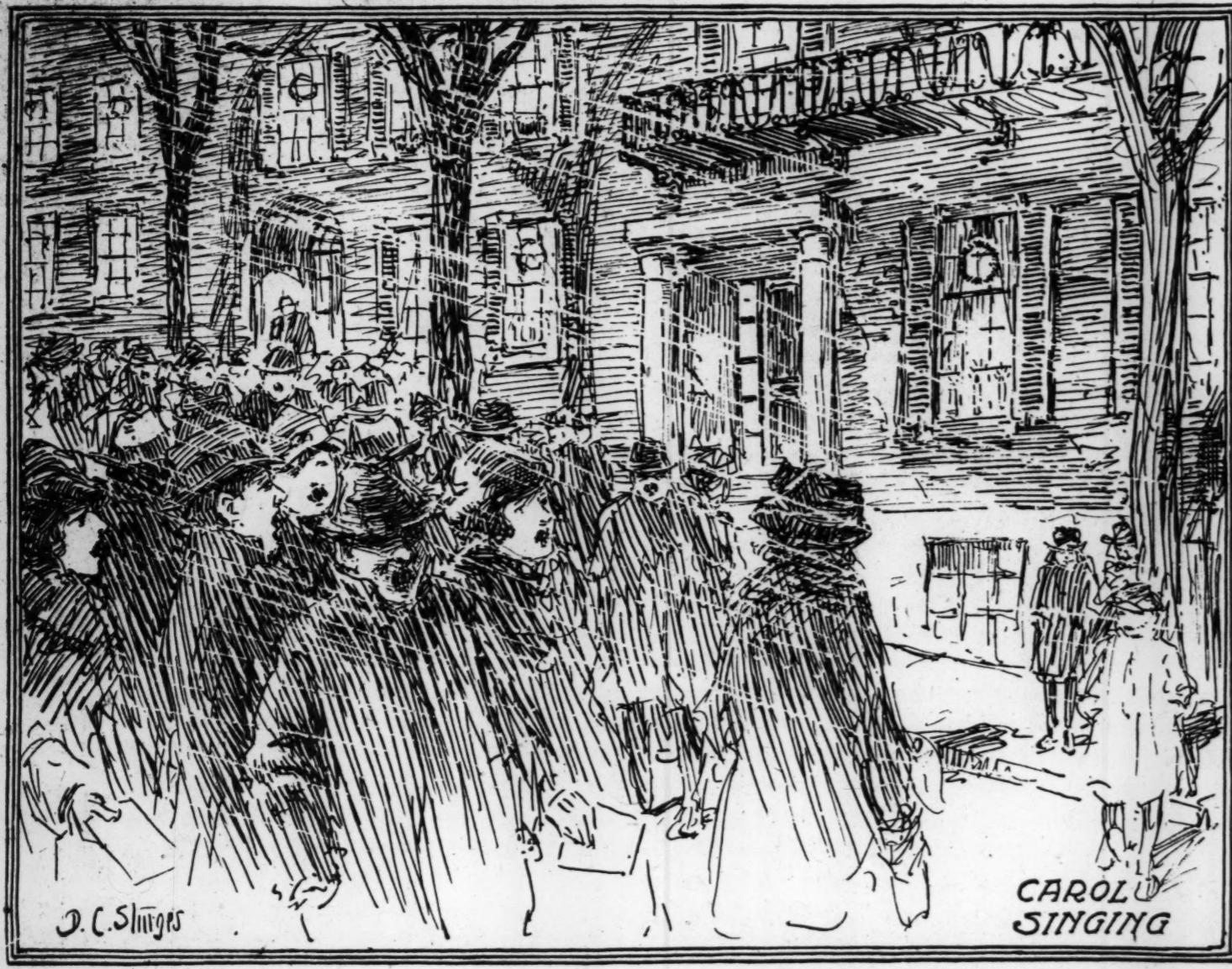
The bells! They shout from a neighboring belfry; not machine-rung, but hand-pealed in the old English way. A man pulling at the end of each rope. The thongs seem nearly to burst our narrow street. They leak out of each end and dribble down the hill toward the river; even as Blackstone's brook still runs underground, filling my well on its way.

Bless me! The choir is singing in front of my own windows. "Sing high! Sing low! Sing to and fro! Go tell it out with speed!"

Come in and have a Banbury cake and a maid-of-honor. Merry Christmas, folks!



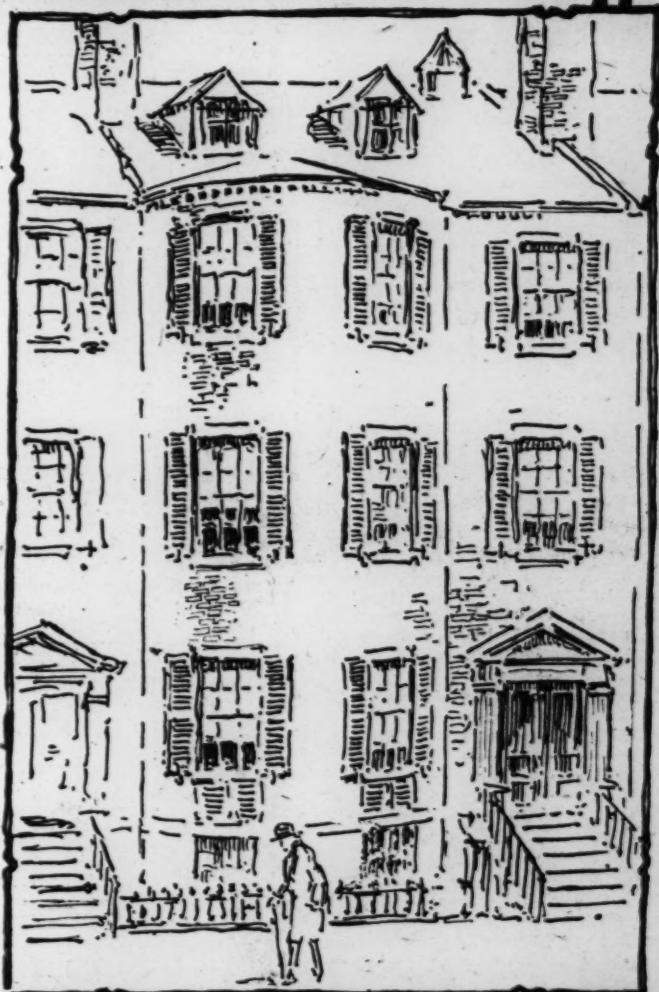
84 PINCKNEY ST.  
WHERE DICKENS VISITED.



J.C. STURGES



THE FIRST CHRISTMAS EVE ON BEACON HILL



NO. 10 LOUISBURG SQUARE  
THE ALCOTT HOUSE



CHRISTMAS EVE  
MEANS "OPEN HOUSE"  
ON BEACON HILL

## WHEAT REACHES NEW TOP PRICE, THEN RECEDES

Bulls Do Not Anticipate a Serious Break Soon—Week's Range

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Wheat alone continued its advance to higher levels in the week's trading on the Chicago Board of Trade. This grain reached its peak of the present crop Wednesday and held up well till early Friday, when prices on all grains shaded off on pre-holiday evening, up operations. Outsiders lost interest in the market and while there was a large volume of trading midway in the period, it was chiefly professional.

All grains, however, are believed to be in a fundamentally sound position and purchases on declines are advocated by leading houses. It is recognized that the world's supply is just about equal to its requirements and, while price conditions are sensitive, confidence has returned in the conviction that higher prices are due in the long run.

If Europe can get the loans it needs it will take all United States surplus, it is believed, and in support of the congressional movement to extend credits, the board's directors yesterday sent a resolution to Washington. This action was precipitated by the report that Argentina was getting the jump on the United States by extending such credits to Greece on the purchases of wheat and cattle.

The manner in which the market resisted bearish news and liquidation, following the Government report that acreage was larger than expected, convinced wavering "bulls" that no serious break in present levels could be expected, and that further advances cannot easily be retarded.

An encouraging sign was the activity of elevators in the cash market. They took out of the pit all surplus wheat and supported corn on the declines, indicating that grain is moving into consumption and that terminal facilities are not overtaxed by the marketing movement.

December wheat for the period showed a gain of 4 cents, May 33 cents, and July 17½ cents. After gaining 2½ cents by Wednesday, December corn showed a net loss of ¼ cent for the week. May gained ½ cent, while July lost ½ cent. December oats gained 3 cent at the peak, but finished with a net loss of 1 cent, May lost ¼ cent, and July gained ¾ cent. Trade was exceptionally narrow in December rye, the price dropping off several points, while May lost 1 cent.

## NEW ZEALAND TO SEND BUTTER SOON

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Advices have been received here from Auckland, N. Z., that the first consignment of 120,000 boxes of butter, part of a 7,000,000-pound order of the New Zealand dairy product acquired by Pacific coast interests, will leave for America in a few days on the steamship Teoka, coming direct to New York via the Panama Canal. It will be followed on Jan. 15 and in February by other heavy shipments.

The American purchasers cabled through Baring Brothers of London \$1,000,000 on account of the big cargo.

## NEW FINANCING BY ARMOUR & CO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—It is expected Armour & Co.'s financing will involve \$100,000,000, partly for the purchase of Morris & Co. and partly for refunding. It is believed the company plans to retire \$30,000,000 10 year 7 per cent notes and \$5,500,000 6 per cent debentures, issuing new securities at the lower rate.

New financing may be done through additional issue of mortgage bonds against property not covered in the indenture securing \$50,000,000 4½ per cent first mortgage, or through public offering of additional preferred stock.

### Public Utility Earnings

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC. Increase November 1922 1921 Gross \$1,16,567 1921 Net 31,663 13,960 Total income 1,072,294 5,492 Surplus 600,071 8,215 Gross-11 mos. 16,615,267 2,965,163 Net 10,060,532 1,064,574 Surplus 4,804,553 899,478 November 1922 1921 Gross \$98,899 \$88,177 Net 23,225 27,961 Bal. at 1st pf div 1,473 Gross-11 mos. 2,27,400 1,197,707 Net 464,124 324,689 Bal. at 1st pf div 122,059 11,452 October 1922 1921 Gross \$27,432 \$214,598 Net 879,162 867,732 Gross-12 mos. 25,970,400 25,698,520 Net 1,987,678 9,187,228

BAL. AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT. Increase November 1922 1921 Gross \$1,16,567 1921 Net 31,663 13,960 Total income 1,072,294 5,492 Surplus 600,071 8,215 Gross-11 mos. 16,615,267 2,965,163 Net 10,060,532 1,064,574 Surplus 4,804,553 899,478 November 1922 1921 Gross \$98,899 \$88,177 Net 23,225 27,961 Bal. at 1st pf div 1,473 Gross-11 mos. 2,27,400 1,197,707 Net 464,124 324,689 Bal. at 1st pf div 122,059 11,452 October 1922 1921 Gross \$27,432 \$214,598 Net 879,162 867,732 Gross-12 mos. 25,970,400 25,698,520 Net 1,987,678 9,187,228

BIG ELECTRICAL ORDER

The General Electric Company has received an order from the Ontario Hydro & Power Company for four 1,000 KVA 138-pole water-wheel-driven generators, which will be duplicates of the 1,000 KVA 138-pole units installed in the Cedar Rapids plant, Quebec. The contract value of the generators is about \$600,000, and together with the contract for auxiliary generators and switchboards allotted to the Canadian General Electric, additional units will cost about \$1,100,000.

SUGAR OUTPUT FIGURES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Bent sugar production this year is about 691,000 short tons, from 5,243,000 short tons of sugar beets, while cane sugar production in Louisiana and Texas is 210,000 short tons, the Department of Agriculture announced today in preliminary estimates. Cane crushed for sugar was about 3,250,000 short tons, while the acreage was about 218,000 acres.

## Stock Exchanges Closed

THE leading stock exchanges of the United States were closed today. The New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges also were closed.

## WESTERN ROADS TO SPEND MILLIONS BOOMING NORTHWEST

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—To bring in new settlers and new industries, to attract tourists, and in other ways to promote the interests of Montana and the Pacific Northwest, the Burlington, Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads to join in a \$5,000,000 publicity campaign, to extend over five years, officials of the roads have announced. No specific sum has been appropriated, but the cost has been estimated at fully \$1,000,000 a year, it is said.

The three roads have completed recently a motion picture scenario laid in Colorado, Yellowstone Park and Glacier Park. The film will be displayed throughout the United States.

Representatives of the railroads have conferred with commercial clubs throughout the northwest upon their program, and have arranged for a series of talks at different points upon the merits of the northwestern territory.

## INDIA'S FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE IS BECOMING LARGER

*By Special Cable*

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.—Statistics covering the trade of India in November are highly favorable. The exports of private merchandise totalled nearly

290,000,000 rupees, compared with imports of 205,000,000 rupees, giving India a favorable trade balance of 60,000,000 rupees, after making further allowances for imports made by the Treasury of enfracted paper.

This excess of exports over imports began from last February and despite the poor record of October, is growing visibly stronger. Improved prices for gunnies and other Indian products are largely responsible.

## STOCK DIVIDEND DECLARATIONS

DENVER, Col., Dec. 23.—The Denver Dry Goods Company, one of the largest retail mercantile houses of the city, has announced a stock dividend of 900 per cent, increasing its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$50,000.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—The directors of the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company voted a 42 6-7 per cent stock dividend to holders of common stock, distributing \$600,000 par value of common in the treasury to holders of record Dec. 27.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 23.—It was the New Manufacturing Company which on Dec. 11, declared a cash dividend of \$20 that was attributed to the Pierce Manufacturing Company in a dispatch at that time.

The directors of the Neldi concern voted also an increase in the capitalization from \$500,000 to \$1,200,000, which was credited to the Pierce Mill by the same dispatch. Both companies make fine cotton cloths.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow: Boston New York Renewal Rate 5% 4½% Outside commercial paper 5 5 5/8 5/8 Customers' com'tl loans 5 5/8 5/8 Individual cus. col. loans 5 5/8 5/8

### Acceptance Market

Spot Boston acceptance. Boston Eligible Banks 4 9/4% 4/4% 20/60 days 4 9/4% 4/4% Under 30 days 4 9/4% Less Known Banks 4 9/4% 4/4% 20/60 days 4 9/4% 4/4% Under 30 days 4 9/4% Eligible Private Banks 4 9/4% 4/4% 20/60 days 4 9/4% 4/4% Under 30 days 4 9/4% 4/4%

Leading Central Bank Rates

United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows: P.C. Boston Chicago F.C. New York St. Louis Philadelphia Kansas City Minneapolis San Francisco London Madrid Paris Rome Sofia Tokyo Vienna Warsaw

Rise or fall noted in shillings

NEW YORK BANK WEEKLY STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The actual condition of clearing house and trust companies for the week shows that they hold \$18,889,070 in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$21,430,960. The statement follows:

ACTUAL CONDITION

Loans, disc. etc. \$4,711,710,000 \$55,502,000 Cash in bank 67,459,999 16,705,000 Res in F. B. Bank 518,298,000 121,420,000 Res in mem. banks 8,225,000 125,000 Bank and its cos. 9,250,000 115,000 and tr. cos. 3,882,629,000 125,000 Res. in foreign 416,256,000 111,252,000 Circulation 31,975,000 130,000 Aggregate res. 536,228,000 Excess reserve 18,889,070 21,430,960

\* U.S. deposits of \$236,375,000 deducted.

\* Increase.

Summary of state banks and trust companies in Greater New York, not included in clearing house statement:

Increase Loans, discounts, etc. 795,506,500 14,717,500 Current & bank notes 20,736,500 518,000 Deposits with Fed Res 801,892,700 18,555,400

Summary of state banks and trust companies in greater New York, not in clearing house statement, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and other banks and trust companies in New York and the United States:

Deposits 736,995,100 Increase Banks 1,562,100

Cash in vaults 28,023,500

Trust Companies 65,742,100

Members of New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges

## DIVIDENDS

Directors of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, Salem, Mass., declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 5½ per cent, and a special dividend of 1½ per cent, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 22.

Corn Products declared an extra dividend of 5½ per cent, and a regular semi-annual dividend of \$1.50 on the common, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Jan. 2. The regular quarterly 5½ per cent preferred dividend was also declared, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2.

Auto Sales Corporation has taken no action on the preferred dividend due at this time. Last year 4 per cent was declared on the stock dividend. This is at the annual rate of nearly \$4 a share.

\* 1913 average 22.44 cents per rupee. 1 Cents a thousand.

PACKARD DOES WELL

DETROIT, Dec. 23.—The Packard Motor Company, for the quarter ended Nov. 30, will show net earnings of \$1,000,000, and a cash dividend of slightly more than \$2,500,000 available for dividends. After allowing for the preferred stock dividend, this is the new amount, 2,377,220 shares of \$10 common which will be outstanding following the recent 100 per cent common stock dividend. This is at the annual rate of nearly \$4 a share.



Photograph © by Elliott & Fry, Ltd., London

Mr. R. L. Wedgwood

## CALIFORNIA FRUIT ACTIVITY ABROAD IS SOON ENDED

Numerous Arrivals in Liverpool Fill Demand in Short Order—Dried Article Demand Light

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON.—The arrival in Liverpool of several shipments of California raisins lately produced a certain activity in the market, which, however, failed to last. About 100,000 boxes were received apart from earlier arrivals. A large proportion passed immediately into distribution, not maintained because more and more parcels arrived, the demand having been for spot parcels available for the short seasonal trade. Moreover, the great variety in quality made buyers cautious and prices became easier. It seemed certain that much of the later shipments would arrive too late for the December trade and would have to be carried over to the new year.

Dried Fruit Situation

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Dried Fruit Situation

The demand for dried fruit has been below normal in the United Kingdom for this season of the year. From 120s. for old crop in store, California raisins have dropped in two weeks to 87s. 6d. duty paid, 8d. new crop, and even lower offers were reported, without business being done. Californians were not alone in respect of the decrease in prices.

Continued shipments from Smyrna above what was expected induced the belief among buyers that more of the crop remained undamaged in lighters when Smyrna was destroyed than was at first thought, and prices, therefore, ruled easier through slow buying.

S. S. Egyptian arrived with about 30,000 boxes for the market and opening sales made 125s. to 140s. according to quality, but as indicating the slackness of the trade, prices eased as low as 107s. 6d., at which figure business was reported.

The S. S. Pavlia arrived with about 1000 tons for the market, but she was late for the seasonal trade as she had been employed on refuge work.

Valencias Sell Well

The all-round decrease in prices affected also Valencias and Cape Raisins. Stocks of Valencias, however, are nearly cleared, shipments having almost entirely ceased. The first shipment of Afghans has arrived per City of Simla, 12,000 cases in all, but there is no demand at the moment for this far from popular fruit.

Currants have experienced a steady decline in values up to the beginning of December. Buyers are keeping their stocks as low as possible and are inclined to take long shots. All grades have declined from 12s. to 15s. per owt. in the month. Altogether about 1300 tons of currants arrived in Liverpool during November.

CUDAHY COMPANY YEAR'S PROFITS

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The Cudahy Company made a profit of \$1,231,499 on its business for the fiscal year ended Oct. 28, according to a financial statement to stockholders made public last night.

Although the sales for the year showed a decrease in dollars over the preceding year, E. A. Cudahy, president of the company, in a statement said that there was no falling off in tonnage. Sales for the year ended last Oct. 28 were \$160,164,000, while sales for the year ended Oct. 29, 1921, were \$173,695,000, the report showed.

To what extent this will affect

trading plans is not yet clear. After consultation with the Minister of Finance, the Public Works Minister has intimated that it will be possible to convert the existing 7 per cent loans into loans at 5.5 per cent.

Application is pending with the Public Service Commission for authority to issue \$15,000,000 of the

new bonds. The proceeds from the sale will be used for extensions and construction to meet growth in Brooklyn.

COPPER MARKET ACTIVE

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The copper market this week was more active and prices

## AMERICA'S PLANS TO HELP EUROPE BENEFIT MARKET

Investors Feel Tangible Good  
Will Result From Present  
Negotiations

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (Special).—Probably the close approach of the holiday week was the most potent influence in the comparatively narrow and largely professional stock market, until late Thursday and again yesterday. The period was ushered in today with a triple holiday on all the leading exchanges in the United States.

There was active trading in individual issues at times, but neither the breadth nor trend of the market as a whole was such that one could buy "most anything" and make a profit. There were wide fluctuations in several issues. Mexican Petroleum, General Electric, National Lead, Kelsey Wheel and others. Those price changes were due to pending developments of importance, of which so-called "outsiders" had knowledge, or to rumors which some "outsiders" believed would prove to be true.

It might be observed in passing that those on the outside who were convinced that the General Electric Company was about to declare a large stock dividend, and who did not sell when the present stock was advancing rapidly to 150, have not had much chance since to dispose of their speculative purchases at a substantial profit.

The reactionary and irregular tendency of the foreign exchange market at times was perfectly natural, in view of the sharp upturns in recent weeks and the lack of definite official information relative to the reported plans of the United States Government to help in the rehabilitation of Europe, particularly the making of a large international loan to Germany.

### Plan to Aid Europe

Going a step further, it is timely to observe that there has been no change in the attitude or tentative plan of the United States Government with respect to its comprehensive ideas for helping Europe, or in the more specific undertaking of a loan to Germany. The same observation applies equally well to the prominent international bankers who have given these matters the closest attention.

There is good reason for assuming that the head of the foremost international banking house in this country, who returned recently from a long stay in Europe, brought with him a concrete plan for helping to stabilize the currencies and finances of Europe, and that on his recent call at the State Department in Washington, he presented a careful outline of it.

The only trouble now is that the matter was given greater publicity than was intended, or regarded judicious. The idea has been stressed in the informal and formal statements that have been issued in the last few days that nothing could be done until the question of reparations was settled, and that no part of the proceeds of the loan could be used for the payment of that obligation on the part of Germany.

### No Market for German Bonds

These conditions have been perfectly obvious from the start and seemingly did not need to be emphasized, as has been done. It is equally apparent that the whole matter must be handled with great tact. The people of this country are not prepared sentimentally even to buy German bonds or securities sold to help Germany direct. As has been pointed out by Mr. Lamont, they could not find a market here until the American people are convinced as to the stability of political and financial conditions in Germany.

The all-important fact, which overcame all technical denials and explanations, is that the Washington Administration has decided to help Europe. The rest is largely a question of diplomacy and details. In due time the help will be forthcoming in tangible form, unless Mr. Harding and his associates reverse their position completely. Unless such a radical change occurs the benefits of the attitude of this Government will be felt well in advance of a concrete plan being officially announced and actually put into effect. Already there has been a rather notable advance in foreign exchange, and to some extent, in the market for Germany.

### Expect Continued Money Ease

The reduction in the Great Northern Railway dividend to 5 per cent annual basis should not have caused surprise. The price of the stock has forecast the action for nine months. In the meantime conditions surrounding that particular system have been getting worse. With the possible exception of Delaware & Hudson, no other dividend reductions on railroad shares are predicted for the near future. The traffic of the railroads is still large, but the cost of the strikes has been much heavier than estimated some months ago. Great difficulty is experienced by the western roads in getting their cars back. In the northwest operations have been seriously hampered by severe weather conditions. Adverse legislation is still threatened. Money was extremely easy in view of the heavy disbursements and the close approach of the end of the year. Rates on call loans may be higher next week, but are expected to recede again early in the New Year.

The market late Thursday afternoon and all day yesterday was more active and stronger than had been generally anticipated. No special reasons were forthcoming, but much importance was attached to the optimistic predictions of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and prominent business men regarding the outlook for the New Year.

**PACIFIC GAS PROSPERING**  
The Pacific Gas & Electric concern will complete the year with approximately \$11 a share for the average dividend per common stock outstanding Dec. 31, 1922. The change made thus far warrants an increase in the common dividend to 6 per cent, can plus the additional per cent stock dividend. The company is doing a record business and in the last four months 24,000 new customers were added to its service, making the total number served up to Nov. 30, 610,117.

## New York Market Price Range for Week Ended Friday, December 22, 1922

Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last Change	Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last Change	Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last Change		
High	Low	\$					High	Low						High	Low							
23	10%	4 Adams Express	4,400	66%	55%	+ 1%	55%	59	55%	59	7200	79%	76	+ 1%	185%	110	100%	100%	100%	100%		
60%	31%	4 Ad Rumely	4,200	14%	13	- 1%	12%	12	12	12	1,200	114%	113	- 1%	110%	106	110%	105%	105%	105%		
66%	45%	4 Air Reduction	4,400	45%	45%	+ 1%	45%	45	45	45	1,000	81%	82	- 2%	94%	42	84	84	84	84		
18%	9%	4 Alum. Rubber	760	60	59	- 1%	59	59	59	200	20%	20	- 1%	20	10	10	10	10	10			
18%	9%	4 Alaska Gold	2,100	12%	11	- 1%	11	105	104	6	do pf	29%	29	- 1%	72	56%	12	12	12	12		
2	5%	4 Alaska Juneau	1,800	1%	1%	+ 1%	1%	90	51	5	Chi. St P & Om.	400	72%	72	- 1%	65%	52	100	100	100	100	
12%	10%	4 Allis Chalmers	4,400	82%	82	- 1%	82	107	83	7	Chi. Copper	47,000	28%	28	- 1%	185%	110	100%	100%	100%	100%	
11%	5%	4 Allis Chalmers	4,400	14%	11	- 3%	11	125	107	7	Chino Copper	12,200	114%	113	- 1%	110%	106	110%	105%	105%	105%	
11%	5%	4 Allis Chalmers	4,400	45%	43%	+ 1%	43%	69	45	4	Chi Pneu Tool	1,000	81%	82	- 2%	94%	42	84	84	84	84	
104%	88%	4 Am. Air Cond.	4,400	30%	28	- 1%	28	104	103	7	Chi. R. I. & P.	2,200	32%	31	- 1%	25%	24	75	75	75	75	
47%	42%	4 Am. Air Cond.	4,400	33%	30	- 1%	30	125	104	6	Chi. St P & Om.	1,000	100%	100	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115	
72%	55%	4 Am. Bk Note	200	55%	55	- 1%	55	55	55	do pf	29%	29	- 1%	72	56%	12	12	12	12			
55%	51%	4 Am. Bk Note	200	55%	55	- 1%	55	55	55	do pf	105	105	105	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115		
49%	31%	4 Am. Bosch	2,800	43	39	- 4%	39	105	104	6	Col. Gas & Elec.	6,200	105	104	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115	
88%	51%	4 Am. Bosch	300	73	70	- 3%	70	107	83	5	Col. Graph	9,000	2%	2%	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115	
12%	10%	4 Am. Can. & L. P.	5,000	111	108	- 3%	108	55	55	5	Cont. Motors	9,100	112%	111	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115	
95%	72%	4 Am. Can. & L. P.	5,000	88	85	- 3%	85	55	55	5	Cont. Motors	9,100	112%	111	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115	
56%	25%	4 Am. Can. & L. P.	6,000	108	104	- 4%	104	55	55	5	Corn Prod. Ref.	35,000	122	123	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115	
101%	141%	4 Am. Can. & L. P.	6,000	120	112	- 8%	112	55	55	5	Cosolvents A	100	44%	44	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115	
201%	141%	4 Am. Can. & L. P.	6,000	184	179	- 5%	179	55	55	5	Cosolvents A	100	44%	44	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115	
5%	5%	4 Am. Ch. & W.	3,400	120	112	- 8%	112	55	55	5	Couney Tin Foil	2,300	69	68	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115	
61%	33%	4 Am. Cotton Oil	1,800	18%	17	- 1%	17	120	113	8	Couney Tin Foil	2,300	174	173	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115	
30%	23%	4 Am. Cotton Oil	1,800	18%	17	- 1%	17	120	113	8	Couney Tin Foil	2,300	174	173	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115	
61%	23%	4 Am. Cotton Oil	1,800	18%	17	- 1%	17	120	113	8	Couney Tin Foil	2,300	174	173	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115	
61%	23%	4 Am. Cotton Oil	1,800	18%	17	- 1%	17	120	113	8	Couney Tin Foil	2,300	174	173	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115	
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61%	23%	4 Am. Cotton Oil	1,800	18%	17	- 1%	17	120	113	8	Couney Tin Foil	2,300	174	173	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115	
61%	23%	4 Am. Cotton Oil	1,800	18%	17	- 1%	17	120	113	8	Couney Tin Foil	2,300	174	173	- 1%	125%	94	125%	115	115	115	
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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Mazzini in England

Mazzini's Letters to an English Family

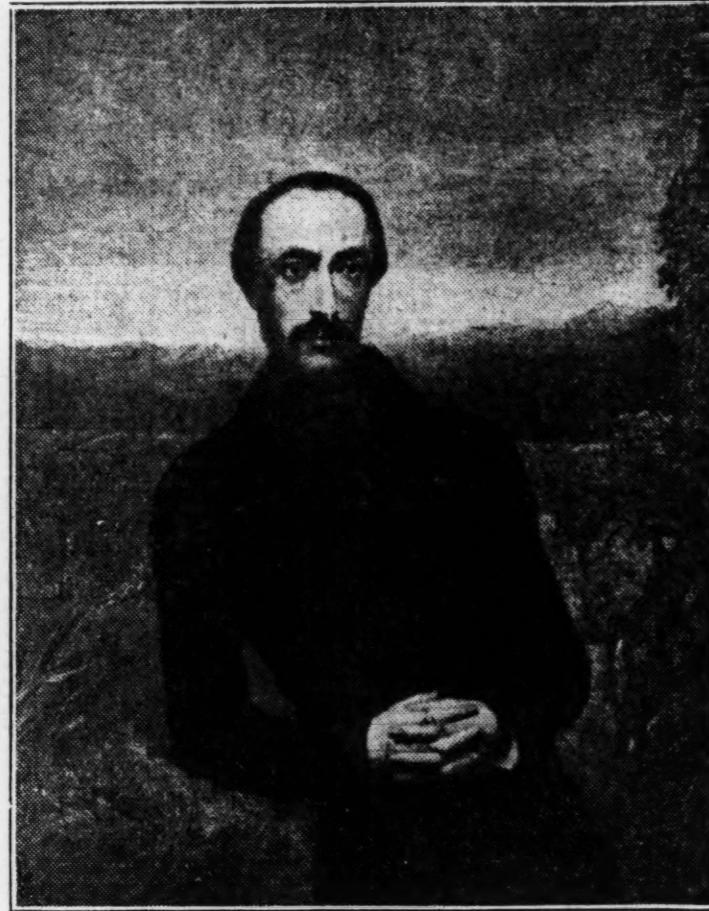
Vol. II (1855-1861) Vol. III (1872-1873). Edited with an introduction by E. F. Richards. London: The Bodley Head. D. S. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$5 each.

Ninety years ago the possessor of a moral genius that Mazzini was drinking to the dregs the bitter cup of banishment from his native land. Then, through the action of the French and Swiss authorities, he was driven out of the Continent altogether. Like another famous outcast of the period, Victor Hugo, he found a refuge in London. Several of the most famous socialist idealists, including Thomas Carlyle and George Jacob Holyoake, gave him welcome, and in return he imparted to liberal thought an activity, elevation, and generous cosmopolitan breadth that were in glorious mold. His noble qualities of heart and temper, his self-sacrifice and manly struggle against poverty, endeared him to everybody. The ordinary populace was touched by the picturesque altruism of his endeavor to help those of his poorer, ignorant countrymen who, struggling to make ends meet as organ-grinders, gathered round him in night classes and learned from him the elements of civilization.

Mazzini made his way back to England "my second country," he called it, after the French had overthrown the short-lived Roman republic of 1848. But now he found the English attitude toward himself and his political agitation had undergone a curious change. He was still believed by many to be the best man in existence, and no one doubted his devoted and disinterested loyalty to his cause. But his career had assumed for thoughtful liberals the saddest spectacle of the time. He was looked upon as "an ideologist preaching for ever in a mood of exaltation and a style of fusion," as Harriet Martineau expressed it, "without being listened to by any but those who do not need his incitements." Insurrection was felt to be too serious a matter to be stirred up by turgid appeals like his, vague and incoherent to the concrete. George Eliot, the novelist, was among those who subscribed to this judgment, and it led to her refusal to subscribe to the Mazzini Fund of 1865.

### A Revulsion of Feeling

Time alone could prove how much of this revulsion of feeling was justified. But meanwhile Mazzini had his consolations in the continued devotion of extremists like Meredith and Swinburne. Moreover, on his earlier visit to England, he had become attached to an English family of distinction. These were the Ashursts, and Mr. E. F. Richards has collected into three volumes the letters which Mazzini wrote to the various members of the family between 1844 and 1872. The correspondence has great value in the light it casts on the social and political activities of the period; and, further, it vividly illustrates that what Mazzini wrote of Father Paul, the historian of the Council of Trent, might be applied to himself—he was "two distinct beings." He sowed the seed, he was the tireless rallying force of the idea that he had invented and to which he had given concreteness, the idea of a United Italy. But now he was shown as something else,



From an old engraving

Giuseppe Mazzini

understanding to the books in which the midst of their talk, Mazzini had repeated Goethe's great maxim: "No compromise, abjure half-measures; live resolutely in the Good, the True, and the Beautiful." The precept flames like a commandment from the Sinai tables in these volumes. We gather from Mazzini's own self-revealing words how he paid the price of this thoroughness. Forgiven in the hour of victory, the exile's ban was maintained for him alone. "The man I venerate most," said Nietzsche long after, "is Mazzini"; and he was comparatively indifferent to the political side of him. For us today, as he was for Nietzsche, he is simply a valiant, quixotic figure, his gift to the world being one outside the sphere of politics and states. "The greatest gift the hero leaves his race," a poet has emphasized truly, "is to have been a hero."

THOMAS MOULT.

### His Human Side

The human side of Mazzini is revealed in many charming and naive messages to the Ashursts. The English of his letters harmonizes charmingly with their naive sentiments: "I am ferocious with the post on account of my little book," is one passage! The volumes are rich in portraits of his London contemporaries—the Carlyles, Whistler, Mathilde Blind, Sir Edwin Arnold, Frances Power Cobbe, Michael Bakunin and Swinburne among them. So full of zest are his references to his own hairbreadth escapes from his

## What the World Reads

No. 1, Vol. I of "Arena, Tidsskrift for Literatur, Teater og Kritik" (Christiania) has appeared. The editor is Ejert Bjerke, the secretary is Erling Bergendahl. It is to appear 12 times a year. If succeeding numbers are as packed with good things as this initial number is, it is a magazine that will make itself felt round the world. It contains critical articles, original stories, brief lists of new books, essays on the various Norwegian theaters, foreign letters and announcements even now that it will pay 700 Norwegian crowns (\$175) for the best short story that will not exceed seven pages of "Arena" size. It is all good. The writer of these lines, however, prefers Jørgen Bojer's article, entitled, "V. Blasco Ibáñez." In the opening paragraph, Bojer says: "No Spanish writer, after Cervantes, has risen to such a position of world fame." Bojer regards Ibáñez as greater than Zola, with whom Ibáñez has been so frequently compared. He writes: "Where Zola tires by his incessant heaping of material in order to prove a point, Ibáñez is exciting (spændende)." Bojer finds in the very life of Ibáñez himself a great novel, "something of Dumas' musketeers." He evaluates the significance of the fact that "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" was largely written while returning home from South America, on a German ship, at the outbreak of the world war. He finds it quite in keeping with the past life of his hero that he has planned to write a cycle of 20 volumes on the South American republics. His first sentence tells us that Ibáñez, not Dickens or Kipling, is the most widely read novelist in the world today. The last word in his article is "master." ♦ ♦ ♦

No. 1, Vol. I, of "Ponoma" (Revival) has also appeared (Warsaw). The Poles, according to it, are not going to rest on their laurels, quite the contrary. They are going to revive the intellectual glories of their past. They are going to synthesize art and life, and make life more artistic. Folk poetry is to receive unusual attention. To quote the names of the contributors to this first issue would merely annoy composers and bewilder English-speaking readers. One, however, must be singled out, and that is Karol Izykowski, known in Europe as a dependable student of Friedrich Hebbel. He contributes an article which (it is said) is interesting but hard to read, on "Futurism and Chess." That should be a jaunty theme. Of other writers who have affiliated themselves, in sympathy or in reality, with the "revival" of Polish literature at present, Josef Wyssehoff seems to

stand out. He has just published his third novel, entitled "Cudno" and "Cudno's Country." Cudno means "the wonderfully rich land." It means, then, Poland, or Warsaw. It is a book of 328 pages devoted to anti-Semitic diatribes. The writer has not read the book. If the account (second hand) he has seen of it is at all correct, it is a remarkable study of the sins of the Jews. Poland will come nearer to taking her place in the concert of nations by developing the lyric poetry in which her intelligentia seem at present to be so interested than by canonizing Josef Wyssehoff. "Ponoma" manifestly has stupendous task to perform in Cudno, "the wonderfully rich land."

Knut Hamsun has a lawsuit on his hands. He has had an injunction issued against the use by a tax collector, one Peder Torvald Pedersen-Hamsun, of the family name of "Hamsun." The defendant, however, is Knut Hamsun's own brother in the flesh; he has been living under this name since 1895, and was married under it. The author of "At the Gates of the Kingdom" objects to his brother's following in his footsteps.

ALLEN WILSON PORTERFIELD.

## Mr. Boyd on Irish Writers

Ireland's Literary Renaissance

By Ernest Boyd. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$3.50.

Mr. Boyd himself is rapidly becoming one of the salient critics of our day, one whom his elders read with the feeling that he presents the judgments of a mind nurtured on experience and fortified by natural instinct for creative accomplishment, and whom the intellectual youth of the country are coming to look upon as one of their leaders in the advance of the literary ideal. Mr. Boyd is a man of many tongues and of a reading that is deep as well as wide; he writes with a clarity that denotes complete control of his material; to some he will seem too closely intent upon the national element in letters, yet nowhere better than in the pages of this book does he distinguish between that valid nationalism which strikes root in a soil and the merely vocal variety which corresponds to mere patroliering. Speaking of John Eglington, he writes, "True, the adverse criticism of Thomas Davis and his school was calculated to displease the people who were outraged by 'Regenerate Patriotism.' Both are the expression of a conception of nationality, the one

relating to literature, the other to politics, somewhere above the perception of vociferous patriots. In the former case, John Eglington merely anticipates a further extension of Yeats' criticism of The Nation poets; in the latter, he declares his agreement with A. E. that

We are less children of this clime Than of some nation yet unborn.

At the risk of being called an 'alien' he affirms, with all the finest spirits of the Revival, that the aggressively patriotic literature associated with Davis and his followers, so far from being national, is merely political, and, at this time of day, morbid. 'The expression of nationality, literature cannot fail to be,' he concludes, 'and the richer, more varied and unexpected that expression, the better.'

Mr. Boyd's volume carries the literary narrative from the precursors, Mangan and Ferguson, and the father of the revival, Standish James O'Grady, through the translators, Sierton and Douglas Hyde, the poets, and the dramatists, down to the Dubliners, A. E. and John Eglington and the fictioneers, who reach their climax in the new Irish expressionism of James Joyce. It makes absorbing and informative reading for scholar and amateur alike, and fills a place in every library that cannot be taken by any other book.

political antagonists that they take on something of splendid adventure as we read about them. No persecution can embitter him. Toward the end of the correspondence his resoluteness is increasingly tempered by charity.

I remember reading once in Hévy's biography of Nietzsche that, when he was a young man, the philosopher of Zarathustra had occasion to travel by coach over the ridge of the St. Gotthard. The journey furnished him with a remarkable companion, an old man of talkative humor, and with no desire to conceal his identity. It was Mazzini. The younger man never forgot how, suddenly in

## Quarreling With the Anthologist

The Golden Book of Modern English Poetry 1870-1920

Edited by Thomas Caldwell, with an introduction by Lord Dunsany. London: Dent. 8s. 6d. Net. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Caldwell's comedy

of the others, that there

is no arguing about





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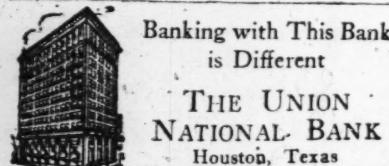
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Milton's Great Ode

J OHN MILTON is a poet who means many things to many people. To the school boy, alas, he too often stands for "The Minor Poems" and a laborious research into the mazes of classical mythology. But a few are fortunate enough to leave school, looking back happily to the melodies of "Comus" and the haunting witcheries of the music of "Lycidas."

To the average reader, Milton is the Poet of "Paradise Lost," a figure to be regarded with respectful awe—and distance. And to the Romantic School, his Satan (by a strange perversion of Milton's purpose) is regarded as the apotheosis of the spirit of revolution.

But to a few he is primarily the musician poet, the "mighty mouthed inventor of harmonies," and those few find in the "keen translunar music" of the Ode on the Nativity a glory like that which invests the painters of the early Italian school. It is the poem of his youth—an untroubled youth that sees the beatific vision with eyes unclouded by preface of future struggle. It was begun on a Christmas morning and he sings with the exaltation of a chorister. After reading "Paradise Lost" or "Samson Agonistes" one finds a peculiar pleasure in turning back to this ode, written nearly two hundred years ago, of splendors and harmonies.

Wordsworth wrote in the nineteenth century:

Milton: thou shouldst be living at this hour:  
England hath need of thee:

But in those days England was not all bereft, because in Wordsworth himself she had a poet of the same high ardor as Milton. Today we need him more; and no Christmas passes that would not be enriched by a fresh reading of his ode, with its panoplies of "spangled host" that "keep watch in squadrons bright."

How like a strain of clear, piercing music after the invocation to his muse, the hymn begins:

It was the winter wild,  
While the heaven-born child

All meekly wrapt in the rude manger lies;

Nature, in awe to him,  
Had doffed her gaudy trim,

With her great Master so to sympathize.

Then the reader enters into an almost breathless silence, moon-eyed Peace descends, battles cease, the winds are hushed, the waves stilled, while "birds of calm sit brooding on the charmed wave."

The shepherds with their "silly thoughts" sit on

## Letters Between Friends

IN CONVERSATION there can be little danger of misunderstanding and even the tactless man has a chance of stepping back adroitly from a faux pas. Speech helps to remedy speech. But with the written word you have to take your stand for better or for worse, and bear in mind Omar's warning:

The Moving Finger writes; and having writ,  
Moves on: not all your Pity nor Wit  
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,  
Nor all your Tears wash out a Word of it.

There you have no modulation of tone, no subtlety of gesture or expression to eke out the meaning; and thoughts easily spoken have a trying way of looking awkward on paper. But since in this world of ink and paper it is so rarely that "the time and the place and the loved one" are all together, we have preferred to waive the objections and recognize letter writing as one of the necessary luxuries of life.

Letter writing is that occupation which proves, more than any other, that to receive we have first to give. To write a letter is a way of being present with a person—which, in turn, gives us his company. Professor Saintsbury defines the letter as "that kind of communication of thought or fact to another person which 'most immediately succeeds the oral, and supplies the claims of absence.'" The question arises, What are the "claims of absence"? What do we crave of our friends? I think we ask that above all they shall be themselves; that the intimacies which kept us in step to the swing of the walking stick in the old days shall be continued now by the flourish of the pen. We want our friends to feel, as we do, that a few thousand miles of land or ocean are absurdly without power mentally to separate people who understand each other. A friend's letter should be a work of the heart. Brilliance, wit, humor, satire, humor, description, dialogue—anything your pen tricks you to—but let all be "finely touched" by those subtle half tones which give your individuality its form.

Some people write letters as colorless as the syntax. They will go to the North Pole and tell you it is cold there; ride a hurricane and mention it in the same breath as hotel expenses. Or they will

the lawn, when to them come such harmonies as unite heaven and earth. Then, in a "globe of circular light"

The helmed Cherubim  
And sworded Seraphim  
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings displayed.

The pictures that Milton touches in are like rich stained glass windows, but there is about them a severity and austerness which makes them very different from Keats' "thousand heraldries, and twilight saints and dim embazonings."

Not only a glory of light but a glory of sound fills the poem. The verse has in it, now the chiming of bells, now the deepening swell of organ music:

Ring out, ye crystal spheres!  
Once bless our human ears,  
If ye have power to touch our senses yet.  
And let your silver chime  
Move in melodious time;  
And let the bass of heaven's deep organ play  
With your nine-fold harmony  
Make up full consort to the angelic symphony.

For a moment he ponders. "Will not such music bring back the olden, care-free days, 'the Age of Gold'?" But no. There are battles to be won, foes to be put to flight.

The poem takes on a new fatal note, the verse is more agitated and disturbed. In the quaint scene that follows, Milton dramatically pictures the downfall of the heathen gods and idols, routed by the new glory, even as the flocking shadows of night are scattered at the rising sun.

Then deep peace again, and calm after the strife. The picture at the end in its clarity, simplicity, and sincerity might have been painted by the reverent hand of Fra Angelico.

But see! the Virgin blent  
Hath laid her Babe  
to rest.  
Time is too tedious  
son did here  
have no  
Heav'n  
treasured star  
Hath fixed her polished  
car  
Her sleeping Lord  
with handmaid  
lamp attending;  
And all about the  
candy-sicle  
bright-harnessed Angels sit in order  
serviceable.

write clever insincerities about things which are your vital interests. You want encouragement? They will give you advice. You want advice? They will give you platitudes. There is a type of writer who turns out letters as intellectual exercises, who writes to discover his own thoughts for his own delectation, leaving the reader breathless, whole streets behind in a forced and weary pursuit.

I once had a letter in which the writer was brazen enough to admit that he did not know "what to write about" but felt impelled "to write something"; and although it must have been rather fascinating to him, this search for a subject, yet he had the advantage of me: I had never known that incoherent part of his nature, was a stranger to his speculations on policies and the Channel Tunnel, but would have given him postage stamps for a year to have had just one familiar gesture or to have had the accent of an old association. Intellectual gymnastics should be carried on privately; given in public they smack of egotism.

I suppose the true epistolary style is like a swallow's flight, keen, light, suave, sudden in its varied interests, skimming the waters with never a melodramatic splash to shorten the perfection of the sensation. Charles Lamb has it, a little too facetiously, perhaps, but it is always a joy to be introduced to his whims and fancies. Make a zigzag track across literary history and you will find Thackeray, always perfection and delicacy. Reading Thackeray, always get the idea that you know his duchesses quite well and have had your wig powdered for their receptions. An hour with Lord Chesterfield sends you near to raising your hat to street lamps and inevitably makes you gleam with culture. Stevenson tells you you are a "good sort" and as good a man at the tiller as ever sailed the Pacific, besides putting you years ahead of yourself in literary criticism by his references to the young Mr. Shaw and the prolific Mr. Kipling. Nor will you ever know how tender a man's heart can be until you have seen Swift's letters to Stella. Professor Saintsbury says, "The more the spoken word is heard the better," and that is the root of the matter. The good letter writer does not write at all: he talks.

## At Twilight

You are a painter—listen—  
I'll paint you a picture, too!  
Of the long white lights that glisten  
Through Michigan Avenue;  
With the red lights down the middle.  
Where the street shines mirror-wet.  
While the rain-strung sky is a fiddle  
For the wind to feel and fret.  
Look! far in the east, the stars are spaces  
Meet out on the level lake.  
Where the lit skies veil their faces  
And glide like ghosts at a wake;  
And up in the air, high over  
The rain-shot shimmer of light.  
The huge sky-scraper hover  
And shake their stars at the night.  
Only the stars trail in tame lines;  
From the skirts of her purple gown,  
And lifts up her commerce castles  
Like a jewel-studded crown.  
See, proudly she moves on, singing  
Up the storm-dimmed track of time...  
Oh, grandly she marches, flinging  
Her gifts at our feet, and singing.  
Have I chalked out a sketch in my rhyme?

—HARriet MONROE, in "You and I."

## The Guiding Star

We three kings of Orient are;  
We bear gifts to the Babe afar  
Field and fountain, door and mountain,  
Following yonder star.  
O star of wonder, star of night,  
Star of royal beauty bright,  
Westward leading, still proceeding,  
Guide us to thy perfect light.

—J. H. Hopkins.

## The Healing of Moods

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW often we see an otherwise lovely character almost spoiled by a tendency to indulge in what is called "moods," a name for a certain form of evil behind which human nature has, for many years, hid and excused itself. It has seemed to think that because of this belief of so-called "moods," it has a right to be excused, to indulge in indifference or self-absorption for the time being; but after a while the tolerant and patient friend grows weary of "moods," and seeks companionship elsewhere.

Many, no doubt, would be glad to be rid of this defect, just as they would of everything else that is unlike good; while others have not yet awakened to the fact that it is error, a subtle form of selfishness. If all indulged in "moods," it would be a sorry old world indeed, for we should never know where to find one another, mentally speaking. Like all other forms of so-called evil, it needs to be healed; and it can be, by the desire "which goes forth hungering after righteousness," to use Mrs. Eddy's words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 2); and it will be shown by the Father how, as Mrs. Eddy also says (p. 462), "to probe the self-inflicted wounds of selfishness, malice, envy, and hate."

The dictionary gives several definitions of "moods," such as "sullen or morose state of mind," "whim, caprice, freak," "out of humor, haughty, overbearing, stubborn," and so on. Surely none of these are desirable qualities, either for ourselves or to be used when in contact with our neighbors or with any of our fellow men. A smiling face and a cordial handshake have often lifted the burden from many a sad heart. Cheerfulness is indeed contagious; it blesses and brightens all who come within its range, bringing the purifying rays of real sunshine into the dark recesses of the human heart, weighted by toil, sorrow, and pain. He who is habitually happy is habitually healthy.

The human sense of "moods" implies that there is something which might take away our sense of happiness, cheerfulness, and good will to men, and shut us up within the narrow walls of self-pity or self-consciousness. The cure lies in our recognition of our duty to God and our fellow men. We cannot go on indulging self and be true disciples of Christ Jesus. We must overcome the little as well as the big things that go to make up the sum total of the defects of human character. Who knows but the very overcoming of some seemingly small errors, small by comparison with greater sins, may be the opening, whereby the truth shall gain an entrance, and so begin the clearing out of all that is unlike the Christ. In reality, all want to be more Christlike, all want to find the way to holiness, all want to be saved; and what is salvation but the destruction of seeming strength.

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evil in human thought, the only place where, in belief, it can claim power. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 123) Mrs. Eddy says: "Seeing that we have to attain to the ministry of righteousness in all things, we must not overlook small things in goodness or in badness, for trifles make perfection, and 'the little foxes . . . spoil the vines.'"

With the example of Jesus the Christ in thought, we can set out with renewed strength to master the seeming trifles that keep us from gaining the perfection he so courageously attained, and said we too must emulate if we would rest in the consciousness of God's kingdom come "in earth, as it is in heaven." By learning of our true existence in God, that perfect self which was made in the beginning "when God, Mind, spoke and it was done" (Science and Health, p. 557), we become conscious of a new world and a new sense of dominion over error. We see that all that is worth while striving for is a knowledge of the real man and his relationship to God. In this true knowledge of ourselves we lose the consciousness of sin; and the temptations to self-indulgence, or selfishness as it is more commonly called, pass away. In its place we waken to find the fragrant blossoms of consideration and thoughtfulness for others, courtesy, cheerfulness, and love, all the lovely flowers of true and holy character, which are, perhaps, dormant to human sight, but nevertheless are there, only needing the sunlight of right desire to bring them forth from their hidden corners. What is lovelier than a happy, kind, loving and lovable disposition? It is like the "quality of mercy" so beautifully depicted by Shakespeare in "The Merchant of Venice":

"It is twice blessed:  
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

## Evening

A RIPPLING river, a cushion-laden canoe drifting aimlessly over the moon-splashed waters—long, dreamy, ne'er-to-be forgotten evenings; idle hours of sheer delight.

The banks of the river were concealed by the dark veil of night and the softly lapping waves seemed to sweep on indefinitely into the rich impenetrable shadows cast upon the waters by the distant mountains; shadows that clung to the surrounding land, blotting out familiar objects and replacing them with ivy voids; shadows through which the liquid notes of a nightingale fell like music from another world.

At one spot only had the darkness relinquished its hold. It was a tiny birch-bordered island, looking vague and misty against the shadow-wrapped shore behind. The tall silver birches tossing gently, dreamily, on the evening breeze, sent forth a low murmuring that was answered and re-answered by the trees from the mainland. The rushes and grasses—a vivid green by the light of day—were softened and subdued almost to the point of obscurity. An occasional leaf from above floated idly down upon them, then drifted airy along on the river, till it, too, was lost in the shadows.

The canoe gliding through the limpid waters, leaving scarcely a ripple to mark its course, slipped between the weeds and rushes that hugged the shore, and grounded on the sand. As it did so, a misty film passed before the moon, the forerunner of a dark, ragged cloud pursuing its way across the sky. For a moment the light on the birches seemed to waver, then faded out.

The mountains appeared blacker and more impenetrable than ever; the river was but a sheet of shimmering darkness; and the island with its trees of silver and its shadowy rushes had dissolved like a dream.

## Dawn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A tiny ray of light upon the eastern sky  
Proclaims to human sight the morn is drawing nigh.

Thus dawns in human thought the light of Truth today

The light by man long sought to guide him on his way.

And as the sun's glad ray dispels the gloom of night  
So earth's discordant day is routed by this light.

It heals the sick and brings the promise long foretold.

—ARTHUR S. HOLLIS.

Thus dawns in human thought the light of Truth today

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## With

KEY to THE SCRIPTURES

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

Published by the Trustees under the

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1922

## EDITORIALS

The extent of the opposition manifested in the House of Representatives to the proposed constitutional amendment denying to states and municipalities the right to issue tax-exempt bonds will probably occasion general surprise. When the fact is known that there are in existence today blocks of securities estimated, in the whole country, at from \$10,000,000,000 to \$18,000,000,000 on which no taxation can be levied and which afford to the very rich an opportunity for escaping income taxation of any sort, it would seem that approval of an amendment intended to correct this condition would be general.

It is quite true that initially the state or the municipality issuing these tax-free securities is repaid in part for its loss of subsequent revenue by the higher price which such issues will bring, but the recompense is not complete. It is, moreover, in a sense, an anticipation of income and inevitably leads to extravagance. It places upon subsequent generations the burden of expenditures made for the benefit of those of the present day. Its effect upon the volume of revenue enjoyed by individual states and the Nation, from income taxation, is already apparent. While it is shown that the number of individuals with great incomes in the United States is not decreasing, the amount of taxation paid upon these incomes is materially decreased. The reason is the transference of investments from taxable securities into those that are free from taxation. The process is one which will benefit only the very rich because the securities are not attractive to the small investor.

It would appear that the great strength of the opposition to this amendment, in the House, rests with the representatives from the southern states. They bring up the almost forgotten doctrine of states rights, and claim that federal legislation of this character is an invasion of the right of the state to regulate the issuance of its own local securities. Of late years insistence on the rights and immunities of states has found little support at Washington. Federal authority has been steadily extended, either by the process of amendment of the Constitution or by the construing of statutes by the Supreme Court. In this instance, it seems probable that the economic argument rather than the political one will prevail. When the advocates of the amendment are able to show that, had the policy been enforced in the past, it would be bringing to the federal Treasury an annual income, estimated by so distinguished an economist as Professor Seligman, at \$300,000,000 a year, there will be difficulty in offsetting their argument by an appeal to almost forgotten political doctrines.

It is of course true that no amendment now can affect the great volume of outstanding tax-free certificates. It can, however, prevent the continuance of the policy of issuing them and avert the evident peril that the great burden of the income tax may yet be shifted from the shoulders of the very rich by the opportunity afforded them to put their permanent investments into securities free from the taxgatherer.

Aaside from this argument, but buttressing and strengthening it, is the fact that the financing of industrial and public service corporations is seriously handicapped by the competition of these tax-free securities. Beyond doubt, the grave financial situation which the railroads of this country now confront, would be materially ameliorated were railroad securities, which are taxed, not put into competition with securities which cannot be taxed. The same situation applies to other great business enterprises in the United States.

A CURIOUS instance of the attachment to words of a significance that does not properly obtain is found in the popular misuse of the word "radical," which as now generally used signifies one who believes in violent and destructive attacks on society and government. To the average citizen the term "radical" is associated with something sinister, savoring of plots and bombs, and in conservative circles the word as applied to men or policies carries its own condemnation. So far has the new connotation gone that it is assumed as a matter of course that the idea underlying the word radical is equivalent to destruction or revolution, and that fastening the name upon a party or group indicates that it is considered outside the bounds of orderly and peaceful agitation.

There is in reality no justification for this departure from the established values of a word which means simply, as its Latin origin indicates, one who believes in seeking the root or basis of recognized social imperfections, and proposes remedies based on a thorough knowledge of fundamentals. This is the method of wisdom, as understood ever since the days of Aristotle, and there is no good reason why its advocates should be stigmatized as dangerous citizens. They may be wrong in their analysis of conditions, and their remedies may therefore be worthless, but they are not necessarily criminal because of their mistakes.

An illustration of the misuse of the term is found in its application to the Communist régime in Russia, which is almost universally described as a Red Radical Government. The truth is that the group of theorists who rule Russia today are not radicals, but reactionaries. They have abandoned the fundamentals of democracy and self-government toward which political institutions in all civilized countries have been slowly progressing, and have gone back to the harsh despotism of rule by organized force of arms. The 150,000,000 Russians were not consulted when the Bolsheviks overthrew the

constitutional Kerensky Government, and today have no voice in the management of public affairs. The Soviet leaders showed that they had no perception of the deeply-rooted institution of property rights when they sought to abolish private ownership. That they failed, and are now gradually returning to this theory, is a triumph of radicalism against reaction. The preachers of violent revolution and confiscation are in no sense radicals, but manifestly reactionaries.

"THE way to resume is to resume" was a famous slogan when the United States was struggling in the slough of financial despond after the Civil War. Austria has now proved that "the way to deflate is to deflate," or at least stop printing fiat money. Though still a long way from resumption of specie payment, which in the United States did not come until nearly twenty years after the peace, the Austrian Government, backed by the League of Nations, has stopped its printing presses, and presto! the value of the krone stops its downward slide. With the arrival in Vienna recently of a financial controller, representing the League, a new régime begins in Austria. The long climb toward solvency has at least been begun.

How has this been brought about? A few months ago the situation was declared so desperate that bankruptcy seemed inevitable, followed by famine, disorder, and chaos. During its recent sessions the League of Nations took the matter in hand, and, when Georges Tchicherin calls the League "organized impotence" he should remember what it has done when given proper backing.

Last August Mr. Lloyd George announced that the allied governments would give no more aid to Austria under the old system. Whether this was due to financial stringencies at home, or whether, as the French suspected, he wished to use a possible Austrian collapse as another means of pressure on France, need not be determined now. The Italians then made the claim that as the conquerors of the old empire and as the principal creditors for reparations, they should take charge of the remaining assets. Their plan was to incorporate Austria in the Italian customs union and to exercise such control as to make the country virtually a dependency on Italy. This the French could not allow, as it would disturb the balance of power between Italy and the Little Entente. On the other hand, they realized, with the British, that a financial crash would probably lead to Austria's incorporation with Germany, which France had blocked in 1919.

There remained, then, the League of Nations, and, like so many other difficult problems which the allied powers cannot solve among themselves, Austria was referred to it. After preliminary studies by its experts, three agreements were signed on Oct. 3, at Geneva. The first established the political independence of Austria, and, with this as a basis, the second promised a loan of 650,000,000 gold kronen with which it was to get out of its vicious inflation circle. As Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia were the first countries to sign the independence contract, so they guaranteed each one-fifth of the loan, the remaining fifth to be shared by others. Belgium and Switzerland were the first to offer this aid, followed by Holland and Sweden. In return, Austria promised by the third agreement to accept control over its finances by a representative of the League, to reform its affairs so as to balance the budget in two years, to establish a bank of issue, and stop printing money.

The details of these internal reforms are now being worked out. Deflation is a most difficult process. It means unemployment and sacrifices. Another difficult step is the dismissal of the civil service employees. Of these the new Austria, with a population of 6,000,000, employed more than did the old empire with over 50,000,000. As the salaries rose in proportion with prices, the more money the state printed the more it had to pay its officials. Without outside backing, no Government could get enough political strength to reduce the list. Now about 11,000 have already gone and within the next two years about 100,000, or 40 per cent of the entire staff, will be dismissed. It is expected most of them will have to find employment in agriculture and new industries. The annual saving to the state was calculated by the League of Nations experts at about 130,000,000 kronen per annum.

Austria is not yet out of the woods. Her industries still suffer from competition with Germany, where inflation continues. The winter will be a hard one, indeed, but the main fact is that through the action of the League, the Austrians have regained confidence in their money and in themselves.

NO ONE who has kept in touch with the campaign being waged to legalize, by action of Congress, the sale of intoxicating beers and wines in the United States, is inclined to regard at all seriously the assertion of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment that it opposes the return of the saloon. Those who act as sponsors and spokesmen for the association must realize that the unrestricted sale of such beverages, in the quantities and in the manner demanded, could be made possible only through the agency of the saloon and kindred resorts. Brewers and liquor dealers, who are in close sympathy with the association, would see to it at once that such outlets for the products in which they have made such tremendous profits were provided. The street corners in the larger cities would soon be occupied by saloons, probably with the gaudy signs of some wealthy brewer bedecking the entrances and the walls. The brewers do not oppose the return of the saloons, and the cash which they have been tacitly invited to contribute will, unquestionably, supply the sinews of war from now until the election in 1924.

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So advice which we can all safely follow is that we should not put the least confidence in the protestation that the association regards the saloon as undesirable.

Possibly those of its members who profess to seek the amendment or modification of the enforcement code to such an extent that they, as individuals, may enjoy that "sacred individual liberty" which they claim has been abridged, will talk sincerely and honestly in opposition to the saloon. But these gentlemen and ladies are in bad company. They have cast their lot, in the campaign upon which they have entered, with those whom they would shun in society or in business. Bootlegging, like politics, seems to make strange bedfellows.

No thoughtful or considerate person desires to again assume the moral and financial hazard of the saloon. Its return would be as disastrous as a return of war. Those who realize this are not influenced by the specious plea that beer and wine are harmless and non-intoxicating. They are both harmful and degrading because they are intoxicating. If they were not the latter, surely there would be no organized effort to make them again easily available.

THE removal of legal disabilities is engaging the attention of women the world over. Sharp divisions of opinion are developing among them as to how best they may accomplish their aim. But it is interesting to note their increasing agreement upon the fact that the first step is for women to comprehend their inherent rights of freedom and equality. Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney-General, recently told an audience of women that it is not the law which gives freedom.

To place a law on the statute books does not in itself make women and men equal. The important thing is for women to act as though they already possessed legal freedom. Then only will they gain it and any legal disabilities which seem to interfere will be removed naturally.

Now from the Argentine comes the news that a woman has been admitted to the practice of law, and with it there is the comment from a leading feminist that the chief reason for the slowness of the advance of women in South America has been their own indifference. The "lethargic attitude of the bulk of the women," and the "deficiency of any but a superficial education," are blamed in part for the fact that officials have been loath to recognize the right of women to be educated, to enter the professions, and to be regarded as equal with men in the law.

For some time Argentine women have been encouraged to graduate from schools, to enter the fields of natural science, art, civil engineering, and chartered accountancy. But, and herein lies the difficulty, women have been slow to take advantage of the openings which they already have. Therefore the opposition seemed the greater when, a few months ago, a woman, with the degree of notary from the University of Buenos Aires, applied at the Civil Court to be sworn in, a part of the necessary procedure before starting in her profession. It was the first time that a woman had presented herself for recognition and the Civil Chambers called a full meeting to discuss the question. After some hours of deliberate debate a majority of the members voted that the petition should be refused because, in their judgment, women were incapable of discharging the functions of a public notary. An appeal was carried to the National Tribunal, which has reversed the decision of the lower court, thereby opening the way for women to become lawyers in the Argentine.

Recognition of inherent rights to freedom and equality by the individual is leading to recognition of equality by the law in South America. And what is true there is true likewise in other parts of the world.

FREE concerts, such as have been arranged for the second half of the winter at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, with the Juilliard Musical Foundation contributing toward the cost, are a sort of undertaking which, if left to men who make music a business, would probably never come to realization. They represent a type of effort that bureau directors on their own initiative can hardly be imagined as undertaking. They belong, indeed, to a class of things which managers ordinarily decry and discourage, the line of argument being that people care nothing for what costs nothing. There can be no doubt, either, that free concerts have oftentimes, according to authentic observation, been in large measure a failure. Musical performances, that is to say, which listeners do not pay for have in many cases passed off thanklessly, or at any rate have received poor appreciation, considering the trouble involved. Free band concerts given in the parks of cities in the summer time, for example, have been known to be attended by audiences the outer fringe of which was downright rowdy, and the inner core of which was none the worse for a little surveillance by the police.

Concerts of the summer-park class, sad to say, are not in all instances of great artistic importance and therefore do not invariably engage the interest of serious people. Possibly good music carries in itself a certain disciplinary quality and can get along without the constable. But the managers do not need that argument. For they can show that concerts for which people buy tickets are usually a success on the score of public manners, even when they fail on the score of musical art.

All that the managers may say, however, is controverted by the evidence of the art museum concerts that have been given in New York in former seasons, and of art museum concerts, also, that have been given in Cleveland, to name another city. And there can be little dispute that the free aspect of the concerts has been somehow a good thing.

## Editorial Notes

WITHOUT for a moment criticizing the decision of President Harding to release three prisoners, serving long sentences for violation of federal laws, as an act of Christmas clemency, it would seem that an unusual opportunity is presenting itself to him at this season to extend this clemency to the more than half-a-hundred men who are still serving sentences in various federal prisons of the United States as political war-time prisoners. Granted the Espionage Act has not yet been repealed; to all intents and purposes, however, it has stink into desuetude, and yet many of these men still languish in the bonds of a long imprisonment. Some may recall Stevenson's story, "David Balfour," in which David has to decide whether he shall give evidence which will free a wrongly accused man, but which will get him into extremely serious trouble himself because the Government of the day wishes to convict the man for political reasons. He determines to stand by the truth, reasoning somewhat as follows:

Since the world today is such a complex unity it is obvious that justice is what will do the most good to the greatest number. Hence, too, the punishment of any innocent man will inflict an injury upon the entire community.

Surely in the matter of these political prisoners now is the time when justice should be tempered with mercy for the good of the Nation as a whole.

The Amsterdam baker, Mr. Houtman by name, who has recently broken up unaided the trust of the big baker organizations in that city, is entitled to feel that he has accomplished a truly worth-while achievement. And yet it is less than three months since he started his campaign by suddenly announcing that from then on his price would be sixteen Dutch cents a loaf, instead of twenty as there-tofore. Naturally he attracted a large number of new customers at once, though the general sentiment was that he could not persist in his policy, because, the other bakers declared, such a price as he was charging left no margin for profit. Still he continued to sell at this price and continued to attract new customers daily. This, of course, thoroughly aroused the other bakers, who first protested to him and then deliberately tried to hamper him, even to the extent of making an effort to stop his supply of flour. Mr. Houtman, however, did not waver but went on with his baking and appealed for aid to the aldermen of the city of Amsterdam. This body promised him assistance and also, having received the complaints of the members of the trust, appointed accountants who investigated the books of both Mr. Houtman and the other bakers, upholding the former. Then the big bakers had to surrender and now bread everywhere is sold in Amsterdam for sixteen cents.

THAT the "Garden City" idea is not merely applicable to a city's suburbs, but also to the very heart of a thickly populated community, has been proved unmistakably during the last year in Philadelphia. And this is how it came about. Less than a year ago, there was an old eighteen-foot-wide thoroughfare, just west of Nineteenth Street, called Uber Street, where, in a condition of almost indescribable degradation and squalor, lived nearly 100 Negroes of the extremely poor class. Today this locality is known as Lantern Lane, and is perhaps as夸mly charming a community as is to be found in the whole city. The man responsible for this change is not an architect, nor yet a builder even, nor a real estate agent, but a manufacturer of women's garments. One day about a year ago he happened to pass that way and wondered why this alley, for it amounted to little more, was allowed to remain in the very center of the city, and as he stood contemplating the rookeries he had an idea. This idea has already borne abundant fruit, and from present indications is likely to result in the transformation of many a back street, both in Philadelphia and maybe in other cities also, into residential garden spots.

IN UPHOLDING the defense of the National City Bank, in saying that "frustration" by the Soviet Government had prevented the payment of a sum of money sued for by a certain Russian Justice John Ford of the Supreme Court of New York made a statement of far-reaching significance. Said he:

While this court may not recognize the Soviet Government as sovereign and therefore possessing power to confiscate property or collect debts as must be done in respect to a foreign state which has been recognized either de facto or de jure, it does not follow that we must assume a state of anarchy exists in Russia.

The importance of the decision as a whole, if it be upheld by the higher courts, rests, of course, in the fact that it may relieve various banking houses of the responsibility for funds that were seized in Russia and other parts of Europe and Asia Minor during the war and post-war period. It is becoming more and more evident, however, that it is not necessary to "assume that a state of anarchy exists in Russia."

RECENT announcement that oil has been found in the Congo is but another indication that this section of Africa is among the very richest areas in the world. Already gold, silver, copper, diamonds, radium, and coal have been found there, and it would seem that the surface has only just been scratched. The possibilities for development of this modern Eldorado seem immense, for those who are willing to go there with engineering experience and initiative. The Arabian Nights cavern here appears to be duplicated for anyone with a vision to the future.

PERHAPS unwittingly Dr. Margherita Ancona, the president of the Lombardy committee for woman suffrage, paid a high compliment to Benito Mussolini, the new Italian Premier, when she declared that he has shown that he is ready to change his views if he finds he has been mistaken. There is an old proverb which says something about a wise man being willing to change his views, but a fool never.